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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

TO LAURINE.

(A poem in acknowledgment of a rose presented to him by a child, by Paul L. Dunbar.)

Oh, the poets may sing of their Lady Irenes,
And may rave in their rhymes about wonderful queens;
But I throw my poetical wings to the breeze,
And soar in a song to my Lady Louise.
A sweet little maid, who is dearer, I ween,
Than any fair duchess, or even a queen.
When speaking of her I can't plod in my prose,
For she's the wee lassie who gave me a rose.

Since poets, from seeing a lady's lip curled,
Have written fair verse that has sweetened the world;
Why, then, should not I give the space of an hour,
For making a song in return for a flower?
I have found in my life—it has not been so long—
There are too few of flow'rs—too little of song.
So out of that blossom, this lay of mine grows,
For the dear little lady who gave me the rose.

I thank God for innocence, dearer than Art,
That lights on a by-way which leads to the heart,
And led by an impulse no less than divine,
Walk into the temple and sit at the shrine.
I would rather pluck daisies that grow in the wild,
Or take one simple rose from the hand of a child,
Than to breathe the rich fragrance of flowers that hide
In the gardens of luxury, passion and pride.

I know not, my wee one, how came you to know
Which way to my heart was the right way to go;
Unless in your purity, soul—clean and clear,
God whispers his messages into your ear.
You have now had my song, let me end with a prayer
That your life may be always sweet, happy and fair;
That your joys may be many, and absent your woes,
Oh, the dear little lady who gave me the rose.

Toledo, April 20, 1896.

THE OLD DESIRE.

There kindles within my breast
Ever the old desire,
When wavers along the west
The maple's beacon fire.

'Tis, oh! to be out on the hills
Over the dead, dull plain,
To hear the autumn rills
Echo the far refrain.

To pluck the milk-weed's down
From its prison within the pod,
And mint the gold for a crown
From the ore of the golden rod;

To taste the oil of the nut
That is racy ripe at the core;
And the tang in the fingered shut
By the clinging fillet's store;

To drain from the bounteous cruse
The purple wine of delight;
To dream the feet of the Muse
Are twinkling along the height;

To gather all gracious gain
In sight, in scent, and in song,
Against the ruin of rain,
And the winter white and long.

I see it along the west,
The maple's beacon-fire,
And there kindles in my breast
Ever the old desire.

—Clinton Scollard.

LINES TO A CYNIC.

We daily trod the ways of busy men,
Sleet, serene; and in the city's mart,
They often marked his placid features, when
They could not read the anguish in his heart.
Inscrutable, and grave of mien, to all
Save me he seemed a man of marble wrought;
But I, I knew his calm was but a pall
Wherewith to shroud the skeleton of thought.
Was not his secret writ upon his brow
In one sharp symbol, pitifully plain?
That furrow was not turned by Time's dull plow,
Rather a sword cut dealt by deathless Pain.
He daily paced the city's populous ways,
But through his heart a sad and hopeless song
Went ever singing, and his patient gaze
Was fixed on something far beyond the throng.

Miscellany.

DAINTINESS IN HANDLES.

Beautiful Effects in Carved and Knotted Woods.

The material of which an umbrella or parasol is made is of small importance in comparison to the handles, which regulate their cost to a great extent. Carved and knotted woods are among the newer handles, and are more serviceable than those

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL HANDLES.

made of pearl. Silver is much used, highly polished, oxydized or combined with other material.

Among the very expensive handles are those with Dresden china figures, surmounted with French gilt. Long ivory handles, with tracings of gold and silver, are also new in design, and can be bought on sunshades which cost less than $12. Carved handles of pearl, tortoise shell or coral are seen in most exquisite creations of tulle and lace. Umbrellas with handsome handles which are also used as sunshades can be bought for $5.

HE GAVE UP.

Why Chappie Was Baffled in His Efforts to Be English.

Chappie—"Aw, there, deah chappie; I hardly expected to find you at the club today. What's up?"

Algie—"Everything. I've given up. That's what's the matter."

Chappie—"Given up? Good gwacious, deah boy, you don't mean to say that you're going to quit us?"

Algie—"That's just it."

Chappie—"Why, you've been the greatest monochromic-maniac of us all. What will we do for a leader without the white plume of Navarre and all that sort of thing we used to hear about at college?"

Algie—"Can't help it; I'm done for, old fellah."

Chappie—"Why, what do you mean?"

Algie—"Why, just this. Haven't I bought all my clothes in London?"

Chappie—"Yes; that's English, you know."

Algie—"And turned up my trousers and played golf and yelled for the Valkyrie III, and the Cambridge athletes and all that sort of thing?"

Chappie—"Yes, that was correct English, y'know."

Algie—"Well, just at the end I have come to the limit of my resources."

Chappie—"Aw, you don't mean it, deah boy?"

Algie—"I do. I have discovered that I can not marry a daughter of the Vanderbilts."

Chappie—"Poor boy."

Algie—"Yes—and I've got to remain poor. That's just what's the matter."—Tom Hall in Truth.

Skepticism.

"This weather," said the oldest inhabitant, "reminds me of my boyhood days."

"But they say it is the hottest April ever known."

"Who says so?"

"The weather officials."

"Well, mebbe 'tis, mebbe 'tis," he grumbled. "But if they don't show that they know any more about the weather we used to have than they do about the weather we're going to have, I'm blest if I wouldn't rather depend on my own recollection."—Washington Star.

ARIZONA'S MOUNTAIN PUZZLE.

Is It a Hole Through a Peak, or Only a Natural Mirror?

For the last half century the American residents of Tucson, Ariz., have been trying to solve a mystery in the shape of what appears to be a hole through a mountain peak in plain sight from the town. In the rarefied air it looks to be only a short distance away, when in reality it is at least 40 miles. The earliest residents noticed the phenomenon, and the only difficulty that lay in the way of finding out just what it was was the fact that it was inaccessible, and when they came anywhere near the spot the hole disappeared from sight. In fact it can only be seen from within a few miles of Tucson, and this has led many people to believe that it is not a hole at all.

By the aid of a good marine telescope the mountain can be brought to within a few miles, but not near enough to tell the exact nature of the rock formation. An astronomical telescope can not be focused on it, as the mountain is to near. A first peep through the glass would lead one to believe that there was no mystery about it. The hole appears as plain as possible, but several days' study of the spot will develop the fact that the "hole" does not always look the same. Many days when the sky is dark behind the mountain the hole will appear a brilliant white, like a snowdrift, and on days when the sky is blue is will often look so dark as to be almost invisible. These facts have led many to think that it is an immense piece of mica lying with its polished surface toward the sky and reflecting the cloud formations of another part of the horizon instead of being the light seen through a hole. Viewed with the naked eye the hole simply appears as a white spot, but the telescope reveals pine trees and other details, although indistinctly.

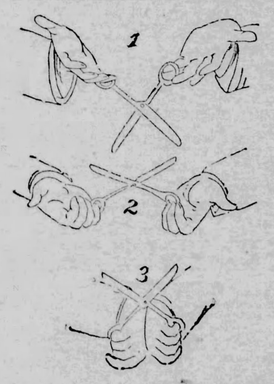
The range of mountains in which the strange peak can be seen is known as the Catalinas, and numerous parties have made the attempt to climb it, but all have failed on account of the steep and rugged precipices in the vicinity. The peak is a high one, and can be seen from any point in the journey toward it, but when ten miles out from Tucson the hole can no longer be seen, even with the aid of a glass.

THE SCISSORS TRICK.

How to Make the Blades Point Upward.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of every thousand, if asked to suspend a pair of scissors by passing the little fingers through the handles, as in Fig. 1, and then to swing the scissors over by an upward movement, with the points away from the operator, will find that on turning the hands back, the scissors will be pointing downward.

If you are in the know you can do apparently the same evolutions, but with the result that the points of the scissors will be



uppermost. This trick will prove a source of much interest to those who have never tried it before.

The crucial point in its successful accomplishment is when the scissors have been swung over so that the points are directed toward the operator.

At that moment only the last joints of the little fingers should hold the handles, as in Fig. 2. This will permit the scissors to describe a complete revolution between the palms of the hands and the tips of the fingers. Then, upon the hands being turned back to back, the scissors will assume, naturally, the position shown in Fig. 3.

SHOOTS WITH ONE ARM.

A California Hunter Who Kills Game to Support a Family.

For twenty-eight years Thomas Allen, of Monterey, familiarly known as "Allen the Hunter," has been making a living for seven people with his left arm and a gun, says the San Francisco Examiner. One day, when he was only fifteen years of age, he was out hunting ducks on the Monterey lagoon. In some manner his gun caught and was discharged, wounding him in his right arm near the shoulder.

He lay in the tules with his arm bleeding profusely until he was picked up by some men who chanced to pass, and was taken to his home. Dr. Canfield, of Monterey, and Dr. Callahan, of San Francisco, both noted physicians in the early days of California, held a consultation. Owing to the great loss of blood they pronounced the boy beyond the reach of medical aid. His mother, however, called in an old Indian herb doctor and before the year was out the boy was as well as ever, but minus his right arm.

Young Allen's father was a famous marksman, and the boy seemed to inherit a strong taste for hunting. When he was only fourteen years old he would beg to go with his father to shoot the "little cats," as he called the cottontail rabbits which infested Monterey in those days. When five years old his career as a hunter began, for his father took him out in a field adjoining their home, placed the gun over a chair, and let him shoot at one of the little cats. He killed it, and from that moment he has always had a mania for hunting all sorts of game.

When Mr. Allen was fifteen and the accident occurred that resulted in the loss of his right arm he thought that his hunting days were over. As his father died shortly before, part of the support of the family devolved upon him. At first he tried the gaming table, as it seemed his only resource.

"In those days," said he, in speaking of the matter recently, "$20 gold pieces were more common than nickels are to-day. But I didn't like the ups and downs of a gambler's life and the associations, so I gave it up and determined to learn to shoot with my left arm."

THE BICYCLE GIRL.

A Barrier.

Mr. Emancipus—There is one good thing. New women can never become anglomaniacs.

Mrs. Emancipus—Why not?

Mr. Emancipus—You can't turn your bloomers up at the bottom.—Brooklyn Life.

As Well as Unpleasantly.

Very true, whether a man is on foot or not, there are some bloomered and other lady bicyclers who strike him pleasantly.—Philadelphia Times.

Pleasing News.

An authority finds that bicycle riding has a tendency to produce the arched instep coveted by all women.—New York Times.

Her Original Ideas.

"Mrs. Dash is a picturesque dresser, isn't she?"

"Yes; I saw her wheeling yesterday with her Easter bonnet on."—Chicago Record.

Maud's Presence of Mind.

Minnie—Did you hear of Maud Edith's wonderful presence of mind?

Mamie—Dear me, no. What was the occasion?

"Why, when her wheel began to run away down hill she pulled back on the handle bars and screamed 'whoa' as loud as she could."—Indianapolis Journal.

Crawfishing.

She—What did you mean by saying that I had a face that would stop a clock? You need not deny saying it.

He—I know I said it, but I didn't get to finish. I meant that even a clock would pause to hold its hands up in admiration when it saw your lovely countenance.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Immolated.

"She killed herself because she couldn't cook."

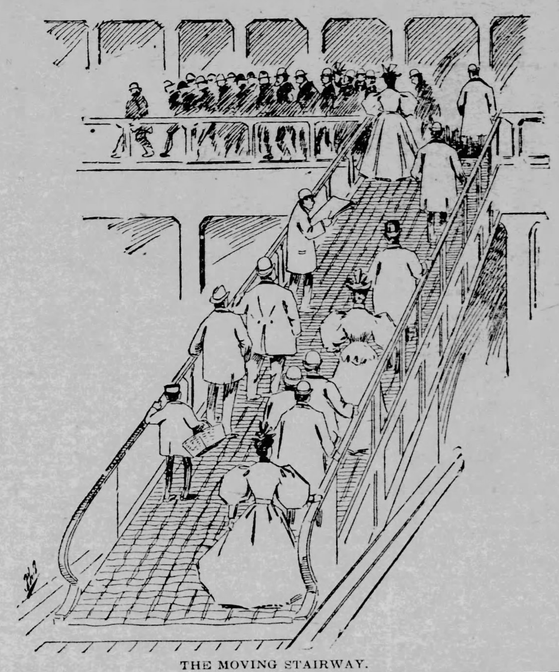
"How absurd."

"Well, she couldn't help it. She had to eat her own lashes, you know."—Detroit Tribune.

STAIRS THAT LIFT YOU.

The Coming Electrical Staircase for Public Places and Residences.

The owners of the Reno inclined elevator, or moving stairway, have permission from the Brooklyn bridge trustees to put up one of their devices at one of the entrances to the bridge, to demonstrate its utility, and propose to erect the experimental apparatus at the New

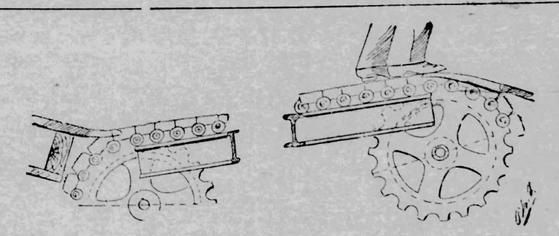


THE MOVING STAIRWAY.

York end of the bridge, alongside the outer stairway on the south side of the entrance, says the New York Sun.

The elevator company is to assume all risks of injury to passengers, and to file a bond with the bridge trustees for $50,000 to guarantee payment of damages.

The inventor and the members of the company feel confident that they have not only got just the invention which is needed for moving great crowds up stairs with rapidity, but they express themselves as equally confident that their machine will handle the crowds without danger to the people. As will be seen by the accompanying picture, the elevator may be properly described as a reversed treadmill. Mr. Reno proposes to put the



ARRANGEMENT TO PREVENT PERSONS FROM BEING TRIPPED AT THE PLATFORMS.

wheels beneath it under control by means of electric motors, and for crowded places like the bridge entrances to keep the floorway moving constantly in one direction, some of the gangways carrying people up and others carrying them downward.

Mr. Reno has added one important new feature to the old treadmill arrangement. This is a handrope, at the ordinary height of a handrail, which moves along in the same direction, and at the same speed as the flooring. The floor of the elevator is to be made of rubber-covered transverse slats, close jointed, each running upon two wheels, placed at the end of the slats, and if necessary similar wheels midway of the slats.

To prevent the feet of the passengers from being caught between the upper part of the moving platform and the upper or the lower stationary platform, when the journey in either direction is ended, in case the passenger does not step off promptly, Mr. Reno has devised a combination of a corrugated surface for the moving floor and a sort of comb-like edge for the stationary platforms. The upper surface of the slats of the moving floor is to be made wavy, or convulated, the convulutions being continuous and near together from one end of the slats to the other end. As each slat reaches the upper stationary platform going up, or the lower one coming down, the teeth of the comb-edge of the stationary platform will fit closely in the depression of the convolutions, or corrugations, and as the passenger reaches the edge of a landing these teeth will slip under his feet as the slat turns downward on its return course, or, rather, his feet will be projected over and upon the comb teeth, and he will find himself supported on a solid footing, while the moving flooring goes on, to turn upon a sprocket wheel and make its return journey underneath.

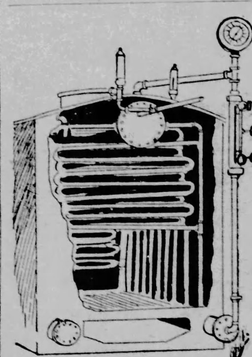
The moving handrail, or rope, is to consist of a chain, enclosed in soft rubber. This the passenger grasps as he steps upon the platform, and it steadies him until he reaches the solid footing of the landing at the end of his trip. In elevators which are meant to carry only a single file of passengers, there would be

A NEW SECTIONAL BOILER

Will Utilize Fuel to the Fullest Extent in Heating Water.

This new boiler is simply and durably constructed, and it seems to be specially adapted to the fullest utilization of fuel in heating water or in steam-making. It is described in the last number of the Scientific American.

The grate is supported on the mud drums, which are connected with each other by a pipe at the rear, and from the mud drums side pipes extend up to the steam drum, the side pipes being connected with coils whose lower runs form the top of the fire box, the



THE NEW BOILER.

side pipes forming its sides. The rearmost coil for the end side pipe forms a back for the fire box.

Drain pipes lead from the steam drum to a side pipe on each side, and in front of the drum is a pipe to convey the steam to the point of use, a safety valve and whistle of the usual construction being provided.

The top of the steam drum is also connected with a vertical pipe having a steam gauge and a water gauge, the pipe connecting at its lower end with a mud drum. The feed water is heated before entering the boiler by being passed through a coil on top of the boiler and extending over a steam drum.

A Cyclone Incident.

A stranger was about to register in a New York hotel when he took off his hat, disclosing the fact that he was bald as a watermelon.

"From the West?" asked the clerk.

The man nodded. Then the clerk pointed to the guest's bald head and inquired:

"Indians?"

"No," said the stranger.

"Mother-in-law?"

"No."

"Barber's preventive?"

"No."

"Cyclone?"

"Yes, by gosh! Pard, yer the first chap what ever struck it right. Let's liquor."—Texas Sifter.

Getting Even.

"Did you give Louise anything for a bridal present?"

"I gave her a tea store vase just like the one she gave me."—Chicago Record.

THE GIRL AT THE POSTOFFICE.

She Wanted to Make a Bargain Counter Trade for Stamps.

The sad event chronicled in the following lines, says the Washington Star, occurred several days ago in the small and insignificant looking structure on F street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which the United States government uses as a branch postoffice.

She was an extremely pretty girl, with the brightest eyes, the pinkest cheeks, the reddest lips, the cutest nose and the sunshiniest face that had been seen in that locality in years.

So pretty she was that the susceptible clerk at the stamp window gulped as if he had swallowed something when she came trippingly up to the window and spoke to him.

"Have you postage stamps?" she asked as innocently as if government postoffices usually dealt in haystacks and grindstones.

But the clerk never noticed that. He didn't notice anything but the sparkling vision before him with three unstamped letters in its soft white hand.

"Yes, miss," he responded, making a herculean effort to suppress his emotion.

"Can I get three for a nickel?"

Now this clerk loved his little joke, and a man who will joke on a sacred subject is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.

"Yes, miss," he answered, and quite tenderly, too.

"Oh, how nice," she twittered. "Mamma said they never sold them any less, no matter how many we wanted. But I said I was sure they would, and now won't mamma be surprised when I tell her that I got three for a nickel."

The coy, arch smile she sent fluttering through the window to the clerk was something to be measured in the heart of any man to his dying day.

"I am sure she will," he murmured, smiling back at her as best he could under the circumstances.

"Well, give me three, please," and she laid a nickel down in the window before him.

He did not dare look at her, but kept his eyes on the drawer where the stamps are confined.

As he picked out two twos and a one and laid them beside that soft little hand waiting for them on the window sill, there came into her reproachful eyes such a look of tender reproach that he went right over to the registry clerk and registered a solemn vow that never, no, never again would he permit his sense of duty to dull the finer faculties of his feeling.

Taking Him Down a Peg.

He was a plucky young thing and loved to skylark near the buzzsaw.

"This is leap year," he ventured boldly, his eyes winkling with merriment. "Now's your chance!"

"Yes," she sighed, "it might do for a last chance. There are so many others," she explained.—Town Topics.

Waterproof.

"Cannot then my tears reach your heart?" sobbed the Circassian princess.

"Certainly not," said the india-rubber man, with visible asperity. "Do you take me for an imposter?"

The laughing hyena in the menagerie introduced some octave coupler effects, but otherwise nothing came of it.—Detroit Tribune.

Our Serial Story.

THE MYSTERY OF AVENUE D.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE BLADE BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—DR. GLYDE.

Dr. Glyde was prescribing for the last patient who called on him in the evening when the servant answered the bell. Glancing through the door communicating with his inner office, the doctor beheld a middle-aged man in gray entering.

The patient, also a middle-aged man, observed the doctor's hand shake as he was measuring a liquid. The measure was turned up, drained carefully back into the bottle with a steady hand, and a second effort proved successful, resulting in a neat measurement.

The incident was forgotten by the patient until subsequent events recalled it with peculiar force.

When the doctor dismissed him with commonplace reference to the weather, he turned to the newcomer, saying: "We have met before, I think; but I can't remember your name."

"My name is Maxwell."

"I remember—we met at Mrs. Latimore's." The doctor stood in the doorway facing his visitor, who made a slight inclination.

"I have called to talk to you about a little business matter, doctor; if we can be free from interruption."

The doctor waved a hand, and Maxwell passed into the inner office. The doctor called the servant, gave her orders to permit no one to interrupt them, then closed the door.

Maxwell seated himself; the doctor sat opposite him with his back to the light.

"It is with reference to the Latimore case that I desire to speak with you. You are doubtless aware that I represent the Globe Assurance company."

The doctor bowed.

"I also represent two other companies interested in Latimore's case."

The doctor inclined his head a second time.

"It may be only a coincidence, but the fact that you were called upon by the coroner to hold the post mortem examination has been the subject of much comment."

"What is there in that to warrant remark? Because I was Latimore's physician?"

Dr. Glyde's tone was impatient.

"Was there anything strange in the fact when I happened to be in the house—when I was there—called in to relieve Mrs. Latimore, who was in alarming condition? What was more natural? The coroner found me there. It was the most natural thing in the world—I don't care a snap what people say. They talk about nothing—trifles."

"It is regard to later developments more especially that I have called upon you," said Maxwell.

"Excuse me," said Dr. Glyde, rising suddenly, "I prefer not to discuss this subject now with you. If the companies you represent have the slightest reason to think there is anything wrong, the way is open to you to make the proper inquiries. But you will oblige me by leaving my office—you shall not invade my office, nor will I allow you to propound a single question to me. Any information I can furnish will be given when I am called upon after due and proper notice is given."

"That is just what I am trying to avoid." Maxwell looked at the doctor calmly. "It will be much better every way if you will reconsider the matter, doctor. There are no witnesses here."

"I repeat—this interview terminates now. I will not allow you or any other man to dictate to me the course I shall pursue. Good evening."

"If I obey your command, you will be arrested within ten minutes."

The doctor glared at him.

"How dare you, sir—"

Doctor Glyde's hand was raised threateningly. Maxwell sat undisturbed. The doctor looking at that imperturable face, meeting the steady gaze of Maxwell's unwinking eyes, stepped back, his hand dropped to his side. A deep flush rose to the roots of his hair, then the blood receded slowly, leaving him very pale.

"Doctor," Maxwell began in a low, clear tone, "I will be explicit. A great deal depends upon your answers to my questions. A great fraud has been practiced upon the companies I represent—a stupendous fraud. The proofs are overwhelming—they are now in my possession—in the possession of the companies. When the case is summed up, the character of the evidence will warrant the court in taking the matter into its own hands—the judge will decide without the assistance of a jury. The Consolidated Croesus mines are owned and controlled by two men. The stockholders are an invention—the mines are worthless."

The doctor sat down, suddenly. He looked at Maxwell with a sneering smile as he asked: "How does that concern me? If it is true, which I doubt. Certainly I would require more than the unsupported statement of an entire stranger, or that of the agent of a dozen companies before I would attach any importance to it. How does this concern me?"

"First because of your peculiar relations with one of the owners—the originators and one of the most active participants in a gigantic fraud."

"To whom do you refer?"

Fitch. Every paper conferring powers on them purporting to be issued in a regular and formal manner by the shareholders of the Consolidated Croesus mines is forged. The signatures in every instance are forgeries. Circumstances—recent developments—point to you as an accomplice."

"Inferentially?" The doctor sneered. "I never invested a dollar in a gold mine, nor in a silver or copper mine. I never was interested in any mine—know absolutely nothing about the Consolidated Croesus mines—don't know nor care where they are located or anything about them. If the sole living witness that you have named cannot repel your libels and slanders, I will rely upon the courts to protect me, when I set about demonstrating the falseness of the charges."

"The sole living witness?" Maxwell arched his brows.

"I said the sole living witness."

A profound silence ensued.

Doctor Glyde's lips parted in response and closed again, but no sound issued from them. His gaze was fixed upon Maxwell, who contemplated him calmly. He could not withdraw his eyes from Maxwell's. He grasped the sides of his chair convulsively, essayed to rise, then lay back in his seat like a man who had received a violent blow.

Maxwell continued in measured tones: "A hideous crime has been committed to conceal and perfect a monstrous fraud. Your position, your reputation enabled you to complete the fraud by assisting Fitch and Latimore to conceal the crime."

Beads of perspiration stood upon the doctor's brow; great drops gathered upon the hands that clutched the sides of the chair. A groan escaped from his lips; he closed his mouth; his pallor was ghastly as he stared fixedly at Maxwell, who continued with even voice:

"You will simplify matter every much, doctor, if you will interpose no obstructions to the proceedings that have been instituted. A little reflection will convince you that it will be to your interest to state fully the part you have acted. It may lessen the rigors of the law. Withhold nothing; make the statement complete; omit no detail. If you will do this, I will promise you that the companies I represent will exert themselves to mitigate the punishment.

The doctor's eyes turned to the door communicating with the hall; a strange light gleamed in them as he clenched his hands.

Maxwell proceeded relentlessly:

"It will be the wisest course in the end. You cannot make a move that is not provided for. Every person that enters this house is observed. Every exit, every street is closely guarded. Do you think I would come here unless there was a man within sound of my voice?"

The doctor's hands fell listlessly at his side again. His head suddenly fell forward into his open hands. Maxwell was surprised upon beholding tears trickling between the doctor's fingers. But he did not change his tone; wary, alert as ever, he added, eyeing the bowed head suspiciously.

"You will write, briefly, the part you have acted. Conceal nothing. Do you agree to this?"

The bowed head bent lower.

"You will do it now—immediately."

The doctor lifted his head; looking at Maxwell with wet eyes, he spoke with a strange catch in his voice—it did not sound like the doctor's voice.

"Give me a little time—I can't write now."

"Impossible; must have it now."

"In an hour—in half an hour. You will find it complete. See!" He held out his hands which were trembling. "I cannot write with these."

Maxwell looked at him steadily.

"You know I am in your hands; I can not escape."

A great, a marvelous change had come over him. The face that looked up at Maxwell had aged ten years in ten minutes.

There was a physical change also. Positively the man's shoulders had shrunk; he looked smaller and thinner. There was a strange pathos in his gaze; Maxwell felt himself yielding to those appealing eyes.

"I will return in half an hour. I will expect to find the statement complete; you can write it in half that time."

Maxwell looked at his watch. The doctor bowed. Maxwell passed out into the hall slowly, closing the door after him softly.

Doctor Glyde sat like a man in a stupor after Maxwell's departure. His strength had deserted him. When he rose he felt his limbs trembling. He sat down again suddenly and covered his face with his hands. Minutes passed.

Presently he rose and called the servant.

"I do not wish to be disturbed; you will not admit anybody."

Then he closed the door again and looked around him like a man at bay. As his eyes roamed around the room quickly, fiercely, his lips parted in an evil sneer. His eyes rested upon the floor as he steadied himself against the table. Then he opened a small bookcase within his reach and took down a small vial from the top shelf.

He placed the vial on the table, looking at it intently.

A small, well-worn book lying upon the mantel next attracted his attention.

He put out a hand, lifted the book, opened it carefully where a leaf was turned down, and read a passage in it.

He had read the passage hundreds of times; but he waited to read it once more.

It was not a description of an active poison—it was much worse.

It was a sentence that has poisoned millions of lives, and robbed millions of all hope of future life.

Then he replaced the book slowly, and lifted the vial, looking at the floor intently. Never once did he look up.

His hand trembled as he removed the cork and threw his head well back. The next minute the contents of the vial were in his throat. He swallowed the liquid with an effort.

Then he laid down on a lounge with his face to the west and his eyes fixed upon a single bright star that shone through his window.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—THE CHASE.

When Maxwell emerged from the doctor's office a man on the opposite side of the street signed to him; Maxwell crossed over; the man gave him a note.

It was from the private detective agency.

Mexwell hastened to the next corner, called a cab and drove rapidly to avenue D.

It was quite dark when Maxwell got out of the cab, which he dismissed at the corner of the avenue. When he rang the bell at No. 77 the door was opened warily by the servant Fanny, who stood blocking the way.

"Say to Mrs. Latimore that Mr. Maxwell is here—that my business is urgent."

"Mrs. Latimore is not at home."

"When did she go out? Come—it is useless to try to deceive me. Deliver my message—and be quick about it."

"My orders is to allow nobody in. I am not lying. There is no one here but me."

This was delivered in a very tart tone with a rising inflection.

Maxwell looked at the servant calmly.

"I did not say you lied, but I know there must be a misapprehension—surely Mrs. Latimore did not go out—unless she walked—and she usually went out in a carriage with Miss Marsh."

"Well, since you know so much about it—more than them that's in the house——"

"Tell Mrs. Latimore what I have said—that I must see her immediately. It will be best for her to come down stairs. Go give my message to her."

"I tell you there is nobody here but me——"

Maxwell stared at her incredulously.

"They went to the depot—I know, because I heard her say the message she got was from her dying father."

"She received a telegram?"

"I did not see it—they were all in a flurry. They got ready and went right away."

"Will you assert that they were in a hurry and walked to the depot?"

"They went out the back way since you must know. The cab was in the alley."

"I am here in the performance of a very disagreeable duty," said Maxwell, "time is valuable. Will you say to the servant that is in the house——"

"There is no servant—I told you there was no one here but myself."

"Did Miss Laird go with them?"

"Do you think Miss Marsh could attend to Mrs. Latimore without her help?"

"Where does her father live?"

"How do I know—some funny name—like Cahounhie or some thing."

Maxwell's wits were never keener than they were at that moment. He realized that the detectives were outwitted, and he inferred that the inmates of the house had discovered that they were under surveillance. The cab in the alley—the telegraphic message—all indicated hasty flight.

But Sarah Laird—what was she doing—he relied upon her—why had she not left a note? Where was she? She would not accompany them. Her business was to detain them. But it appeared that she left the house with them.

They had discovered her true character possibly. If they had he foresaw trouble—additional labor just when his work should end.

The servant was telling the truth—there was no time to waste—all that remained was to hasten to the depot and learn what direction they went.

Maxwell hastened to the depot. In five minutes he learned the truth. Two ladies, one pale and delicate, the other a brunette and about the same age had bought tickets for a town about 60 miles distant from Bilchester.

There was a servant, but she did not accompany them for the reason that both ladies called the officer in charge at the depot to arrest her for stealing very valuable jewelry from them. They charged her with stealing a considerable amount of money also.

The ladies gave their names and said they would return to substantiate the charges against the servant as soon as they returned from burying the father of the sickly looking lady.

The servant did not resist or deny the charges—her manner was like that of one detected in wrong doing.

Mexwell had just ten minutes—the next train west was entering the depot.

He wrote three messages. The first was addressed to the station master at C——, where the ladies had gone, or at least where the tickets were purchased for. The second was addressed to the president of the Globe Assurance Company. The third was addressed to the superintendent of police in Bilchester. It was the longest of all. It directed the superintendent to release Sarah Laird immediately and to secure Dr. Glyde's confession, and adopt all necessary precautions to guard him. Further instructions would be communicated to him in a few hours—as soon as Maxwell could determine the next steps in the proceedings.

The west-bound train was pulling out of the depot when Maxwell completed these messages and tossed them to the operator with a bank note. Without waiting for the change—there was not another moment to lose—Maxwell jumped aboard the train and was whirled westward. The chase was begun.

While he was speeding to C——, the wires were employed freely by Maxwell.

Beginning with the first station offering any opportunity to the criminals, which was 50 miles from Bilchester, he interrogated the station agents concerning the passengers carried on No. 17.

The inquiries were forwarded to C—— and to points beyond C. The answers were prompt and satisfactory. One especially from a city 160 miles distant gratified him. It read thus:

"Two ladies, veiled, evidently young, well dressed got off here. They took the train for S——."

Maxwell immediately wired to the chief of police at S——, a series of instructions so simple that they could not be misunderstood.

He next wired the conductor of the train that was bearing Mrs. Latimore and Miss March to S——, to wire ahead to the first town that boasted a detective, to send a man on board the train who would remain on it until the ladies stopped. He would be guided by the circumstances afterward.

Finally Maxwell wired back to Alexander, in Bilchester, to join him at S——.

S—— was a city of residences within an hour's ride of a large manufacturing city—the industrial center of the state. In its shaded, quiet streets lined with handsome residences and attractive dwellings a haven of rest could easily be found by such as desired to evade pursuit.

If he made the connection, Maxwell should reach S—— a little after one.

As Maxwell had the forethought to fee the conductor handsomely after he had exhibited his credentials, and deposited in his hands more than twice the amount required to pay all outlay, he experienced a sense of relief as he was whirled along in the direction of the criminals.

For it was plain now that Mrs. Latimore and her companion were parties to the conspiracy. The proof was conclusive before they admitted their guilt by their speedy flight from Bilchester.

And yet Maxwell was more disquieted by the flight of Mrs. Latimore and Miss March than by any or all other circumstances combined. It was something he had not anticipated, although he had instructed the private detective agency to keep a close watch upon the house.

Then the arrest of Sarah Leird warranted the inference that the inmates of No. 77 understood the situation, and had adopted measures to outwit their pursuers.

The conductor approached Maxwell a few minutes before they arrived at M——, the city where the ladies took the train for S——.

The message he handed Maxwell read: "Parties described stopped here. Offices also stopped. Additional information here or at P—— hotel."

This was dated S——.

When Maxwell stepped off the car at S——, he walked straight to the P—— hotel and inquired for a message.

A man who was reading and smoking near the counter looked up as Maxwell read the message and note accompanying it. The note was written irregularly—a scrawl, in fact.

The message was from the chief of police of S——. He had made the arrangements Maxwell desired, and awaited his further orders.

The note was written by the man who got on the train and followed the ladies to S——. When Maxwell perused this note he looked around.

The man with the newspaper rose and approached him.

"Did you leave this note for me? My name is Maxwell."

"Yes, I got on the train at L——."

"Where are they?"

"In this house."

"Have you looked at the register?"

The detective turned to the register and pointed to two names.

The register bore the names of Helen Jones and Clara Moore.

Maxwell turned to the night clerk.

"I suppose the ladies in No. 8 are in bed?"

The clerk yawned. "I guess so." He glanced at the clock as he replied.

"Then we may as well go to bed," said Maxwell. "Have you a room?"

The detective replied in the negative.

"Give my friend a good room," said Maxwell, "and give me one near it."

The clerk assigned them rooms communicating, and they retired together, after instructing the clerk to call them not later than six.

Maxwell was up before six—he could not sleep after five. He was seized with a wakeful fit. The detective from L—— followed him down a little later. They breakfasted together. Then they repaired to the office and had a private interview with the proprietor of the hotel.

The proprietor's face expressed the utmost astonishment.

"There is a mistake of some sort, gentlemen—there are no guests in No. 8. It is occupied by my daughters."

The detective pointed to the names on the register.

The proprietor called the night clerk.

"Explain to these gentlemen how this happened."

"It is very simple—it is happening all the time. The ladies that registered said they were not going to remain more than half an hour. They wanted a room for a little while, and I gave them your daughters. It is often used in that way."

"That is a common occurence," said the proprietor. "Especially with the pupils at the seminary—they are frequently given No. 8 for the purpose of making their toilet."

"But your guests," said Maxwell; "at what hour did they leave the hotel?"

"I suppose after they settled—they paid their bill after they ate supper."

"When was that?" Maxwell demanded sharply.

"Along about eleven."

The detective looked at Maxwell in a crestfallen manner.

"Will you please make inquiries as quietly as possible," said Maxwell to the proprietor; "it is of the utmost importance to us to learn if any of your servants observed them leaving the hotel."

"I will do so at once," the landlord replied.

But the inquiries proved fruitless; nobody had remarked the departure of the two lady guests who had come in on the late train.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

And There Was No Blood Shed.

I overheard the following conversation on a Market street car yesterday between a couple of young men:

"I told you that fellow Moore was a scoundrel," declared one, "and I told him so yesterday."

"You did?" And the other commenced looking his friend over for evidences of a conflict. "What did he say?"

"Oh, I didn't listen to him. I told him he was a liar, a thief and a scoundrel, and that I would punch his nose if he said a word to me."

"What did he do?"

"Nothing; he's a coward."

"I don't believe that. I have seen him fight at the drop of a hat. Didn't he say a word back?"

"I don't know; I hung up the telephone."—San Francisco Post.

No Change in Symptoms.

"What is the best of spring weather?"

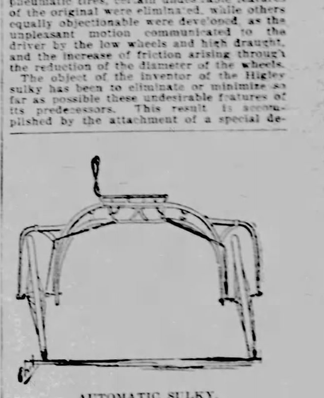
"That delightful feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work."—Chicago Record.

NOVEL BICYCLE SULKY.

Wheels Cant at Any Angle the Driver's Body May Assume.

From the present indications it seems that the lovers of the light harness horse may look forward to the coming racing season with confidence as the time when the record of speed will be reduced to the two-minute mark, says the Boston Journal. The pacer may reduce his record even lower. Among the many improvements that the present winter has brought forth is a new bicycle sulky invented by Mr. Eben N. Higley.

Before the introduction of the present low-wheeled bike, the old high-wheel sulky was for many years considered to be the acme of perfection of this class of vehicles. With the adoption of the low bicycle wheels and pneumatic tires, certain undesirable features of the original were eliminated, while others equally objectionable were developed, as the unpleasant motion communicated to the driver by the low wheels and high draught, and the increase of friction arising through the reduction of the diameter of the wheels. The object of the inventor of the Higley sulky has been to eliminate or minimize as far as possible these undesirable features of its predecessors. This result is accomplished by the attachment of a special de-



AUTOMATIC SULKY.
(Showing the Position It Assumes when Making a Turn.)

vice operating pivotally acting axles for canting the wheels to any desired angle of inclination at the option of the rider.

The lever for operating this apparatus is attached to the seat of the sulky, and so arranged as to be automatically locked and released without any physical effor, on the part of the driver other than to incline his body, an involuntary act in rounding a curve, when the mechanism automatically responds to his motions, and the wheels incline to correspond with the angle of inclination of his body.

That marvelous paradoxical law of vertical equipose which characterizes the hoop and bicycle when in motion here combines with the centrifugal force to right the vehicle the moment it is free to obey the impulse.

Last September the Sulky had a trial over the Mystic Park by one of the well known drivers, and it proved a practical success. He hitched up a well known race mare, with a record of 2.11, and she made a mile better than 2.06 to this sulky, and had the conditions been more favorable she would have covered the mile under 2.05. This trial proved beyond a doubt to the minds of those who witnessed the performance tha this sulky will revolutionize light harness racing. The weight of the mechanism required to make the improvement in the sulky ranges from five to ten pounds. The wheels will range from 26 inches to any size ordered. Another advantage claimed for this new device is that when rounding a turn the horse will have more room in which to throw his heels, inasmuch as a horse always throws them to the outside, and as the wheels can more to the outside than do those of the ordinary sulky there will be more room.

The accompanying cut shows the wheels in the position which they take in rounding a curve, or at an angle of about 10 degrees.

KATE CHASE SPRAGUE

Will Retain Her Father's Old Home Near Washington.

The fact that Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague has succeeded in making arrangements by which she will retain possession of her father's home near Washington during her lifetime will be gratifying to those persons who were acquainted with the energetic efforts that she made in this direction last summer in New York, says the Sun. She spent several months here, living in a cheap hotel, and there was scarcely a day when she was not to be seen in the business district down town engaged in one way or another in furthering the object she then had in mind. The estate was mortgaged to a Washington land company, and as it was probably likely to increase largely in value with the growth of Washington, the officers of the mortgage were not unin erested in enforcing their rights. The arrangement she was endeavoring to make was to raise a sum sufficient to pay off the mortgage, the property at her death to go to those who had adv

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

An Error in Figures.

Old Subscriber, Muskogee, I. T., writes: "In the issue of your paper of April 23, in your estimate of the strength of the various candidates, you are careful to give Mr. Ione candidates, you are careful to give Mr. Kinley the benefit of his native state, Ohio's 30 full votes, to swell his strength, but you refrain from doing so in your estimate of Mr. Reed. Why do you do this?"

We thank this correspondent for calling our attention to an error in the article on the fourth page of the Weekly Blade of April 23, headed "Campaign Figures," in the list of delegates entitled to Speaker Reed. Had he added up the figures priated, he would have seen the total is but 67, while it was printed 82; showing a blunder, which we so omitted—Maine, 12 votes, and Connecticut, 3, making 82 total.

The article plainly states in its first line, that the figures are those of the New York Tribune, and not our own. The figures were an estimate, made up from the best information attainable. On the fourth page of this issue is a table giving the estimated strength of all candidates on May 1, which strength of all candidates on May 1, which differs from the earlier figures of the Tribune, and which is much lower than Mr. Grosvenor's estimate, or that of the Philadelphia Press, in the McKinley column. We are trying to give the facts as closely as we are trying to give the facts as closely as we can ascertain them, and certainly have no inclination to disparage either the strength or the qualifications of any candidate. We can support the nominee of the St. Louis convention most cheerfully, no matter who he may be. The really important matter is shall be, the platform; principles are at issue rather than men. Whoever the candidate may be, he will be bound by the platform.

Silver Queries.

F. H. C., Sheridan, Ore., writes: "A speaker here in the interest of free silver said that the United States had no gold enough to pay her debts to England, and that we are going behind all of the time on account of that, and that we can not pay this debt in silver. He also said that the law passed in 1873 was not generally known even in Congress. What would be the effect for the United States to put enough silver in the coins so that they would pass for their face value as bullion?"

The first assertion is foolish. Our commercial transaction with other countries—not England alone, as the free silver orators love to think—involve all our exports of products, of gold, of silver, the large sums spent in Europe by American tourists, which amount to about a hundred millions a year—and the payment of interest and dividends on American stocks and bonds owned abroad. On the other side are our imports of all foreign goods and products, of silver, of gold, etc.

Very little money, comparatively, changes hands between us and Europe. These immense transactions are effected through bank credits. The exporter in New York or Boston, or some other American port, sends a cargo of grain, or meat, or oil, or bicycles, or any other American product to Europe, is paid by a bill of exchange on some bank in Paris, or Berlin, or Frankfort, or London. This is just the same as though he had deposited that amount of money in that European bank. He deposits the bill of exchange in his home bank, where it is treated just the same as so much money.

The same process, exactly, is gone through by an European exporter. His bill of exchange is on some bank in New York. Now, suppose the American exporter sends a cargo worth $10,000 to Europe, and an European exporter sends a cargo worth $10,000 to America. The one bill of exchange offsets the other, and both man are paid without a single dollar crossing the ocean.

If our total exports equal our total imports in value, the one pays for the other and no money crosses the Atlantic. If we obtain more than we receive, the balance, after the latter are paid for, is sent to us in gold. If, on the other hand, Europe sends us more goods in value than we send her, we have to ship gold to pay the balance we owe.

In the spring we generally import more than we export; hence it is usual every year to have gold exports, in the fall, when wheat is going out in large exports, or others than our imports, and gold comes to us.

The gentlemen who are talking wildly, like your speaker, don't take the trouble to look at the imports of gold as well as the exports. Here are the figures for this year, from January 1, to May 2:

Total exports of gold.....$18,127,733
Total imports of gold.....18,962,725

If your speaker meant that there is not gold enough in this country to pay the face of the bonds and stocks of American railroads, etc., owned in all Europe, he is correct. Neither is there gold enough, nor silver enough, nor enough of both together, to pay the debts of all the people of the United States. But he fails to note that the same is true of every civilized country. These bonds are not payable all at once. Can't you see that the same money is used over and over again, indefinite times, in paying debts? It is pure ignorance of the plainest facts which impels a man to use so silly an argument.

The coinage law of 1873 was introduced in congress in 1870. It was thus in three Congresses, was printed eight different times, was up in the Senate nine times, and in the House thirteen times. It was as fully known, in all details, as any law ever passed by Congress is known. The lie that it was passed by stealth was exploded years ago, by absolute proofs, which have been given time and again in The Blade.

It is true that the balances, interest, etc., can not be paid abroad in silver coin, because the great commercial nations of Europe are gold standard nations. Silver is of no use to a merchant there, except as bullion. He is the same as we were when we adopt free coinage. Europe would still be gold standard, and our silver coin would not be wanted. Trade balances would have to be paid in gold the same as Mexico and other silver standard countries now do.

The effect of putting a dollar's worth of silver in the silver dollar is fully discussed in the editorial headed "Bimetallism," on the 4th page of this paper.

Soubriquets of Cities.

C. H., Hitchcock, Tex.: The following are a few of the more common nicknames of leading American cities:

Toledo—The Coventry of America. (Because, like Coventry, England, this is the principal seat of the bicycle industry—more being made in Toledo than in any other American city).
Detroit—City of the Straits.
Philadelphia—the Quaker City.
Minneapolis and St. Paul—the Twin Cities.
Louisville—the Falls City.
Cincinnati—the Queen City.
Pittsburg—the Smoky City.
New Orleans—the Crescent City.
Keokuk—the Gate City.
New Haven—City of Elms.
Washington—the City of Magnificent Distances.
San Francisco—City of the Golden Gate.

The Stars and Stripes.

J. S. P., Foley, Mo., asks: "Will you please state at what time the stars and stripes were adopted as our national flag, and what each color represents?"

In December, 1775, on the recommendation of a committee of the Continental Congress, what was known as the "grand union" flag came into use. It had 13 red and white stripes, like our present flag, but its union, or corner, was the same as that of the British flag—the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew crossed—as our allegiance to Great Britain had not yet been renounced. In June, 1776, Washington and a committee of Congress informally substituted an union of a five-pointed star.

On June 14, 1777, Congress formally established a flag of 13 red and white stripes, and a blue union with 13 stars. It was probably first used at the battle of Brandywine September 11, 1777.

The origin of the red and white stripes is not known. As the British flag is red, it is probable that the idea was to vary the red by inserting stripes of white. Red, as a color, is generally considered as typifying liberty, and white, peace.

Free Coinage Errors.

J. R. L., Spirit Lake, Ia.: We were strictly correct in the statement that the coinage act of 1873 was asked for by all men versed in finance, merchants and others who knew what was what, and that the variation between the market ratio and the coinage ratio of gold and silver. The origin of that bill was an earnest recommendation of such legislation, made by the secretary of the treasury in his annual report for 1870, and repeated in his reports of 1871 and 1872. The original bill was drafted by John Jay Knox, comptroller of the treasury. The method of its preparation is fully detailed in Mr. Knox's report, printed in "Senate Miscellaneous Documents, No. 132," 2d session, 41st Congress. He arrayed in concise form the existing laws on coinage, printed this, and sent copies to men familiar with the subject in the United States and Europe. The opinions of the latter were asked on the subject of the manipulation of the precious metals, the manufacture of coins, etc., as the bill was a general codification of all laws relating to the mints and assay offices. Each returned the printed slip with his own suggestions. From these Mr. Knox drafted the bill.

It must be remembered that there was no coin circulating at that time. Our currency was entirely depreciated paper. The evils were plain to all business men, and they were anxious for a return to specie payments and a non-fluctuating standard of values. Every intelligent man knew that, since 1834, the dollar of business had been the gold dollar—that is, when a dollar was spoken of, it meant the value of the gold dollar, for the silver dollar was, up to the time coin disappeared from circulation, worth more than the gold dollar, and hence not in circulation. Nobody objected to the single gold standard. Mr. Knox's report, referred to above, states that the silver dollar was dropped by the bill, and the reasons.

We know all about the statements of the members of the Senate of whom you speak, declaring they were ignorant of this fact. If so, they simply were careless. If they read Knox's report, accompanying the bill, it stated it plainly. See page 11 of the Senate document referred to above. Mr. Blaine was in the House at the time, and Mr. Hooper, on April 9, 1872, explained the dropping of the silver dollar from the coinage and its reasons, (Congressional Globe, Part 3, 2d session, 42d Congress, pages 2305, 2306, et seq.)

Representatives Potter, Stoughton, and others, did the same thing in the house. Senators Voorhees and Thurman certainly ought to have known about it, as that very question was debated in the Senate on January 17, 1873, in which the question of a 384-grain silver dollar, without legal tender powers, was debated. That provision was inserted in the bill by the Senate committee, the idea being to have a dollar coin, not 412½ grains, as at present, but 384 grains, the weight of two half dollars, and to be a subsidiary coin like the half dollar. After a full debate, the Senate struck this out, and substituted a provision for the trade dollar, to be used in the trade with China and Japan, so that our merchants engaged in that trade need not buy Mexican dollars for that purpose.

The trouble is, you have been reading incorrect statements, whose falsity is well known to all who have endeavored to get at the truth on these matters. Free coinage at 16 to 1 would bring us to the silver standard, and the dollar would rise or fall in purchasing power with the price of bullion. Such a law would be simple robbery of every laboring man in the country, would make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

A Query on Magnetism.

J. H. R., Bowling Green, Ind., asks: "If there is any substance, metal or substance through which a magnet will not attract a needle or small piece of steel?"

No, there is none. Magnetism acts through gold and all substances. If there were such a substance, perpetual motion would be easy of accomplishment. Foolish men have wasted much time and money in the search for something which would cut off magnetic influence, but there is no such substance.

Who Knows?

C. E. C., Gilman, Minn., asks: "At, or about what time did Spain establish a penal station or prison, on the isle of the Pines, which lies a few miles south of the west end of Cuba? I would also like to know in about what year the British government established a permanent settlement on the Gambia river on the west coast of Africa?"

We can find no information on either point. Will some one who happens to know kindly send us the information for publication?

The Evolution Theory.

R. L., Americus, Ind., asks: "Is there any difference between Darwinism and evolution, and does either presuppose there is no God, or do they deny the Deity?"

Evolution is the general doctrine that the existing universe has been gradually unfolded by the action of natural causes in the immeasurable course of past time. Darwin connected himself with the discussion of the manner of evolution, and the doctrine which is termed "Darwinism" is that of "natural selection." In brief, this is the doctrine: All living things, plants and animals, including man, in a state of nature are subject to climate, situation, character of evil, exposure to enemies, etc., all of which affect them and modify their habits of life. They are all endowed with enormous powers of increase, so that any plant or animal, if all its progeny were preserved, would multiply until it filled the earth. But space is fixed, the food suited to any particular plant or animal is limited, and the consequence is a never-ending universal conflict. In this "struggle for existence" multitudes perish and comparatively few survive. Darwin maintains that the survivals are not a matter of chance but are regulated by natural law, and that only those survive who are in some way best adapted to the conditions surrounding them, will live and multiply, while the less fit will disappear. This is the doctrine of natural selection, or the "survival of the fittest," as it is termed by Herbert Spencer.

This is a brief outline of the general doctrine of evolution. Neither has anything to say on the question of the existence of God. The truth of the general principles of evolution and of natural selection are admitted by all learned men. They are not complete; much remains to be discovered by future scientific investigators. For instance, so far, the doctrine of evolution has not given any theory of the origin of life, vegetable or animal.

Evolution does not deny nor affirm the existence of God. There are very many evolutionists and Darwinists among educated Christians. They hold that both are that everything proceeds according to law and not by chance; and that if there is law, there must be a lawgiver, who is God.

Miscellaneous.

S. H., Newport, Mo.: You should have sent a careful rubbing of both sides of the coin. From your description we infer it is a Central American piece, or piece of 8 reals. It is worth about a half dollar.

L. L., Leipsic, O.: There is no state law in Ohio compelling bicyclists to carry lanterns, but there are ordinances in most cities requiring them when the wheels are used on the streets at night. Observe Rule 1 of you want to know more after.

U. A. P., Ellijay, N. C.: Your question about the money in the Treasury when Cleveland was inaugurated is given in full in an editorial headed, "Some Treasury Figures," 4th page of Weekly Blade of April 16. You should read The Blade more carefully.

Preparing for Dinner.

If a woman courts indigestion, she can devise no surer method of getting it than by eating heartily when she is very tired. Chronic dyspepsia is almost sure to follow a long course of heavy dinners eaten when the diner is worn out with her day's work.

To prepare for dinner after a busy day take off the street gown, take out the hairpins and take off the shoes. Brush the hair a few minutes and pin it loosely up, but not in the same place where it is usually worn. Have ready a bowl of hot water. Wash the face and neck in it. Press the wash cloth, as hot as it can be borne, at the back of the neck and over the eyes. When the hot water has relaxed the tense, tired muscles somewhat, dash cold water, with toilet vinegar or cologne in it, over the face and neck. Then lie down for 15 minutes. Keep the eyes closed and the mind as far as possible a blank.

Then drink a cup of hot water or of hot weak tea. Put on a fresh gown, and, unless the weariness has been unusually severe, the blithest and most rested sensations follow, and dinner is a pleasure and not another duty in the day's dull routine.

5 Sores

In combination, proportion and process Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, and unequalled in merit. No other medicine ever possessed such curative power, or reached such enormous sales, or made such wonderful cures, as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever made to purify, vitalize and enrich the blood.

That is the secret of its success. Read this statement:

"When my son was 7 years of age, he had rheumatic fever and acute rheumatism, which settled in his left hip. No one thought there was any help for him. Five sores broke out on his thigh, which the doctor said were

Scrofula

sores. Pieces of bone came out of them. One doctor said the leg would have to be cut open and the bone scraped, before he could get well. Howard became so low that he would eat nothing. We decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Howard commenced taking it the last of February, after having been sick for a year and a half. He had taken

Cured

Hood's Sarsaparilla less than a week when I saw that his appetite began to improve, and then he gained rapidly. I gave him five bottles, when the sores were all healed and they never broke out again. The crutches he had used for four years were laid aside, as he had no further use for them. I give all the credit to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ADA L. MOODY, Fay Street, Lynn, Mass.

This and similar cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Right to Love, by Dr. Max Nordau, is given in the English translation by Mary J. Safford. This book is a play, which the author in his preface states has met with the most favorable reception on every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Right to Love, by Dr. Max Nordau, is given in the English translation by Mary J. Safford. This book is a play, which the author in his preface states has met with the most favorable reception on every German stage upon which it has been produced. The plot of the play is simple, being the oft-told tale of marital infidelity. The book is published by F. Tennyson Neely, publisher, Chicago.

The last addition to Putnam's series, Heroes of the Nations, is Lorenzo De Medici and Florence in the Fifteenth Century, by E. A. Armstrong, M. A. It might be urged with much apparent reason that Florence is no nation and Lorenzo De Medici no hero. He was no slayer of men in a national way; only once did he draw his sword, and then he failed to strike. No people owed to him its freedom, for he completed the subjugation of the Florentine republic. He added but slightly to the state's territories, and bequeathed to it no one important building. Nevertheless, in the most interesting century of Italian history, Florence was the most typical state and Lorenzo the most typical citizen. Had Henry VII. of England, or Louis XI. of France, been asked who was the most remarkable man in Italy, they would have named Lorenzo, and this is the justification for his inclusion in this series. The book is most beautifully illustrated from photographs, excellently bound in dark red morocco, and makes a valuable addition to this edition of the Heroes of Nations. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third street, New York.

A Fight with Fate, by Mrs. Alexander, author of Found Wanting, For His Sake, etc., is the latest book by this writer, who has well deserved the title of being one of the most fascinating novelists of the day. She has the power to write fiction of an uncommonly good kind, and A Fight With Fate is much above the average of her works. It is bound in bright blue cloth, and is a solid book of some 26 chapters, making in all a most desirable novel for summer reading. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Massacre of the Innocents and Other Tales by Belgian writers makes a complete and interesting book, which is translated by Edith Wingate Rinder. The authors who are represented by these tales are Maurice Maeterlinck, Georges Eekhoud, Camille Temonnier, Auguste Jenart, Louis Delathe, George Ganir, Eugene Demolder, Hubert Krains. The book is published in the beautiful Green Tree Library of Stone & Kimball, Chicago.

Robert Atterbury, a Story of Love and Life, by Thomas H. Brainerd, author of Go Forth and Find, is published in the Unknown Library. It is a prettily told story of domestic life and love with a strongly religious and orthodox vein running through it. The Cassell Publishing company, 31 East 17th street (Union Square).

Mrs. D. R. Dyer's beautifully illustrated book, Fort Reno, or Picturesque Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Army life before the opening of Oklahoma, is just issued. It is dedicated to her father, Hon. N. R. Casey, of Illinois, and his illustrious colleagues, Senators John M. Palmer, Shelby M. Cullom and William R. Morrison. The author is doubtless one of the best informed women in the country on some features of Indian character, has written an admirable and interesting narrative of her experience among the Northwestern tribes. Published by George W. Dillingham, New York.

The Feast of Antolycus, or The Diary of a Greedy Woman, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, consists of papers which were first published in the Pall Mall Gazette under the heading, "Wayside Diners." As the name of the author states that this collection does not pretend to be a Cook's Manual or a Housewife's Companion. It is rather a guide to the beauty, the poetry that exists in the perfect dish, even as in the masterpiece of a Titian or a Swinburne. The Merriam company, New York.

In a Silent World, The Love Story of a Deaf Mute, is a simple story of a woman's love by the author of Views of English Society. No mysterious plot is unravelled in its pages, but many sparkling dialogues be found in them, therefore the reader in search of something of the sensational order or the purely amusing had better lay it aside at once. It merely seeks to depict the introspection of a soul, pent up, prison-like, between the walls of a great affliction, whose only mode of expressing its emotions was by the pen, and for whom not a few cliffs manifold problems remained unsolved. The tale, as may well be supposed, is a tragedy. It is a tragedy that ends in death too which lightens and outlines are seen far off, menacing and coming swiftly onward. Then the captain does his best work. Whether to reverse the engines and turn back, whether to go swiftly forward, or whether to stand still and let the berg go on its way south—as all bergs do—is a question of judgment which he must hurriedly determine.

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The way of placing the search light differs. Many ships puts the light high over the bow, claiming that a greater distance can be seen; but others place it at the water's edge, because there no shadow can intervene to confuse the lookout.

The place where most icebergs come from is Greenland, which once to be named Whiteland. All the spring it is white as snow, coated with the great bergs that break off as the waters rush past and start south. Other bergs come from the frozen northwest passage, which foolish navigators are always trying to discover. The ice, when it breaks up at this time of the year, starts south with slow momentum and gets about as far south as Greenland. Here it lodges, getting wedged in the narrow passages and getting an extra freezing as it tarries under the frozen sun. One of these days the end breaks off and down it sweeps to form the dreaded berg of the Atlantic.

The worst of all ice bergs are those that strike the coral reefs in the ocean and get "grounded." As everybody knows a piece of ice shows only its tip end above the water. If you see a point sticking up you may be sure there is a great bulk of ice under the water. With an iceberg there may be a great mass of ice of an irregular shape stuck fast to a mountain on the bed of the ocean, or it may have been caught in some of the persistent growths in the bed of the ocean. It is then "grounded."

The only intimation that the sailor has of this is a point sticking up in the air. It looks like an insignificant piece of ice, and noticing that it is not sweeping towards him, he ventures on his way. The next note he has of warning is when the hull of the vessel strikes the solid mass far below the water and the good ship gets a shock that makes him glad that it has iron sides along with its woody structure.

The search light penetrates the water to a more or less distance according to the clearness of the ocean. It has been known to show the water almost to the ocean bed. At other times a dull sluggishness shuts it off at the water's edge. There is not passenger in a thousand that crosses the ocean that knows there is a search light in the bow always alert for the moving ghosts. The gleam is for ships they think, but they little know that it is for the fatal berg, nor can they imagine how glad the ocean crew was when the first search light was put in a ship and found to be worthy the sea's use.

The biggest icebery seen thus far this spring was one that was measured by ship's eye to be ten miles long and twenty miles wide. It was a beautiful thing, and lay ahead far enough for safety, yet it could be easily seen with the naked eye. Passengers took to their steamer chairs to watch it, and the camera fiends on board leveled their instruments at it. On one side nearest the ship there was a great cavern, with a roof and carved sides, into which the lights flashed. It looked like a fairy palace. Above it were smaller palaces, and at one side there was a roadway leading up and over the frozen surface. When it floated to the southward it was lost to sight, and all heaved a sigh of regret.

The sailors of a ship that came in not long ago told of being summoned by the lookout at the search light one night to watch an odd sight ahead. There were three great bergs, and in the midst of them was a sailing vessel. As she came on the bergs parted and the vessel passed through as if by a path, though all on board must have been offering up their last prayers.

These ocean ghosts have been from time to far to tell greatly dreaded by seamen, but this year they are being caught by a detective whose watch for them is as sleepless as the sky above.

Do not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3 for men.

PROFESSIONAL SKY SAILOR.

A Balloon Ascent Which Should Have Been Perpetrated April 1.

Strohschneider, the famous aeronaut, astonished the natives of Stockerau, near Vienna, by carrying a young barrister on his back along a tight rope, 80 meters in length, fixed to a church steeple, says the St. John's Telegram. A few days later flaming posters appeared on the walls announcing that Strohschneider would effect a balloon ascent in the company of Herr Pramper, the popular landlord of the White Rose.

Notwithstanding the fact that the police had prohibited the landlord, who has a large family, from taking part in the performance, mine host entered the inclosure at the appointed time, to the no small delight of the assembled multitude. At a given signal the balloon rose in the air, Strohschneider and the landlord sitting on the trapeze beneath. Some of the spectators declare that the latter turned as pale as a sheet during his upward flight, when he did not fail to wave his hat to the crowd. After reaching a giddy height the two balloonists were observed to quarrel and actually come to blows.

All at once the landlord plunged headlong into space. A shot of horror arose from the spectators, who ran to the spot where they expected to find Pramper lying with broken limbs. What was their astonishment at discovering not a corpse but a lay figure dressed in one of the landlord's suits. The manikin was conveyed to Stockerau in triumph.

Like a Woman.

Miss Young (enthusiastically)—"Oh, Miss Timer is so lovely, so intelligent! Not in her first youth, you know, but——"

Miss Stager—"No, but from what I have learned about her I should think she must be well on in her second childhood."—Judge.

Professional Point of View.

Professional nurse—It seems to be a very serious case, doctor. Do you think you can make anything out of it?

Doctor—Well, between you and me I think we can make a couple of hundred at least.

Weak Lungs and Consumption

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, of 117 West 45th street, New York—the oldest Lung specialist in the country—explains in popular lectures the germ nature of consumption; the condition of the throat and lungs that leads to it, and the wonderful success of its treatment by specific germicides discovered by him and applied directly to the lungs by inhalation.

Those having weak lungs or any lung complaint can obtain Dr. Hunter's books and full information, free of charge, by addressing him as above.

OCEAN ICEBERGS

ARE NOW CAUSING TROUBLE TO THE BIG STEAMERS.

The Searchlight as an Ocean Detective—Each Vessel Carries One of 20,000 Candle Power.

When the good steamship St. Paul starts out from Sandy Hook Wednesday she will carry in her crew an ocean detective warranted to guard herself and passengers from loss of life and property in the journey to Europe.

Over the ship's bow, in an iron cage, at the very water's edge, will be a great searchlight of 20,000 candle-power, manned night and day by a trusty guard and absolutely guaranteed to detect the icebergs that are filling the ocean this spring as they have never filled it before.

It is as though Nansen were up at the pole hewing off big glaciers and sending them down as specimens of the companions he meets in his Arctic voyage.

These icebergs, coming down from Greenland and the Polar regions, are the most formidable things the ocean pilots of April and May have to deal with. The approach of a sailing vessel is made known to seamen by the constant tooting of the foghorns. No matter how dull it may be on the ocean the foghorns are heard telling that a sailing vessel is in a certain direction and "Ship ahoy!" If a steamer is coming there is a blowing of her whistles. One steamer cannot collide with another except by the grossest mismanagement, such as does not now occur once in a generation.

But with the iceberg it is different. It comes without foghorn or whistle. It is as silent as death, and as colorless as the atmosphere. If it is coated with snow it is white, but if it has slid off the end of Greenland after being washed by the waves it is clear and transparent as the cake of ice the iceman leaves at your door. It is these clear, colorless, silent bergs that are the terror of sailors and the nightmare of the captain of the vessel.

To guard against these all ocean steamships now go out with a searchlight in their bows. This light is an electric one and is kept directed ahead for almost every hour of the voyage. At night it is shining brilliantly and is manned by the sharpest lookout of the crew; and in foggy days it is just as carefully attended. It is only in the very clearest hours at noonday, when the day is warmest, that the searchlight is put out for a few hours.

The approach of an iceberg is said to be unheralded. But to those who know the ocean there is a premonition of it—as coming events cast their shadows before.

The iceberg casts its chill before. At dead of night, if the atmosphere grows suddenly very cold and the wind becomes biting, the lookout notifies the pilot and the pilot notifies the mate and the mate puts himself in communication with the crew. There is a silent word, a meaning look, the ghost of a bit of information passed along the line; and the men below are turned out regardless of lost sleep, of early hours.

The chill tells the men that an iceberg is hovering around. It may be back of them and passing away. It may have passed along the course hours before. It may have been a small one, now melting, or it may be a berg that is entirely underneath the water, and this is the worst kind of all.

Pretty soon the air gets more nipping, the breath of the sailors turns to frost on their beards. The thermometer falls phenomenally low and the spars and rigging become coated with brilliant crystals. Then all know that an iceberg is very close and all hands watch for it.

The search-light gets in its fine work now. With men carefully searching its rays it illumines the ocean sometimes for miles ahead, and always far enough in the distance to permit the ship to turn and avoid a coming berg.

Pretty soon the great ragged, towering outlines are seen far off, menacing and coming swiftly onward. Then the captain does his best work. Whether to reverse the engines and turn back, whether to go swiftly forward, or whether to stand still and let the berg go on its way south—as all bergs do—is a question of judgment which he must hurriedly determine.

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THE SEARCH LIGHT AS A DETECTIVE AGAINST OCEAN FOES.

JOKES EXTRACTED FROM CORK.

Barney—Arrah, shure Tim Costigan is a jewel. He is shot.

Paddy—Ay coorse he is. Doesn't he come from the Emerald Isle?—Florida Times-Union.

Mistress—I can't say that you were always respectful, Bridget; still, I will put it in the recommendation.

Bridget—Thank you, ma'am. An' I'll say the same thing uy you.—Truth.

Even the most impulsive women have their good traits. An Irishman, mourning his late wife, tearfully remarked: "Faith, an' she was a good woman; she always hit me wid de ind av the broom."—Boston Ploughman.

Paddy had a pig which he regularly crammed one day and starved the next. When asked why he did so, he replied: "Och, sure, and isn't it I that like to have my bacon with a strake o' fat and a strake o' lane aqually, one after t'other?"—Answers.

Probably Daisy Miller.

American Girls (at Windsor Castle)—Porter, is there any chance to get a glimpse of the queen?

Gentleman at the Gate—I am not the porter. I am the Prince of Wales.

American Girl—How lucky I am! Is your mother in?—New York Weekly.

Queer South American Bird.

One of the most wonderful of the feathered inhabitants of South America is the oven bird, which mixes hair with mud and builds its nest in the form of a baker's oven. In this structure there are two compartments, one of which—where the eggs are laid—is high up, so that the birds may hatch their young in the dry.—Answers.

A Strong Resemblance.

De Beat—Snagsby was talking of the early Greek and Roman games to-day and got off something like this: "We who are about to die salute you." Who was it said that?

Graball—Must have been an umpire.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Ends.

His sermon almost endless,
And thus his people sit
And find it very hard to make
Head or tail of it.
—Detroit Tribune.

UNKNOWN.

A pink rose lay on a table-top,
Varnished bright from time's old shop.
It caught her glow, a dull pink ray.
And the last faint gleams from a burnt-out day.

A wee bird sang from a tree near by,
To a crescent moon that gleamed on high,
But the picture no one saw.

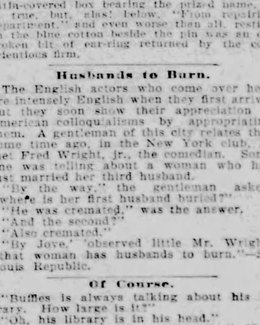
On the fragrant hay in a meadow wide,
The coming night and the stars espied
A vagrant boy, whose idle dream
Was a wild, sweet one of a rippling stream;
And he vaguely longed for a friend to know
Of the happy life that the woods bestow,
But the longing was unheard.

A grain of wheat in a bleak field sown
In the Winter's night burst all unknown,
And the plaintive song that she softly sings
Is of the bread that the future brings.
But the distant stars and the blustering wind
Are too far off to really mind,
And the sleeping world sleeps on.
—Yonker's Statesman.

HAS EXPLORED AFRICAN JUNGLES.

Important Discoveries Recently Made by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith.

Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, who recently returned from an exploring tour in darkest Africa, tells some interesting stories of his remarkable trip. The doctor, with two companions, trudged 4,000 miles on foot through the jungles and meadow land of that part of unexplored Afrt a that lies between the Shebeli River and Lake Rudolf. On his return to London



DR. A. DONALDSON SMITH.

he made an address before the Royal Geographical Society and likewise before the Royal Institution. Together with a young friend of his, Frank Gillett, he sailed from London June 1, 1891, and on July 10 set out from Berber. After much difficulty they arrived at Luku. Dr. Smith says that the country about Luku is just the place for Europeans to settle. Much of the land is under cultivation and is very fertile. The doctor has brought with him many natural history specimens from unexplored Africa. These he intends to present to scientific institutions in America. Among other things the doctor found in Africa was a race of pygmies called the Dume.

—Cures, absolute, permanent cures have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and the first place among medicines.

HER WEDDING PRESENT.

It Bore the Famous Firm's Name and Also "Repairing Department."

An amusing incident occurred at a fashionable wedding in London. One friend who determined to save her money and credit at the same time, took a broken ear-ring to a famous jeweler of Bond street and ordered the little stone to be set as a scarf-pin for the groom. As she sagely remarked, "It does us no good and coming from such a famous establishment they are sure to prize it and think I paid a lot of money."

When the package was returned from the shop the happy guest failed to examine her proposed present and merely dispatched it with her card and compliments. Imagine her disgust when, strolling through the rooms where the gifts were displayed, to find a dozen people about her offering and each one smiling.

For a moment she hesitated, then pressed forward and lo! there was the precious white satin-covered box bearing the prized name, it is true, but, alas! the words "Plain repairing department," and even worse than all, resting on the blue cotton beside the pin was an old broken bit of ear-ring returned by the conscientious firm.

Husbands to Burn.

The English actors who come over here are intensely English when they first arrive, but they soon adopt their appreciation of American colloquialisms by appropriating them. A gentleman of this city relates that some time ago, in the New York club, he met Fred Wright, jr., the comedian. Some one was telling about a woman who had just married her third husband.

"By the way," the gentleman asked, "where is her first husband buried?"

"He was cremated," was the answer.

"And the second?"

"Also cremated."

"By Jove," observed little Mr. Wright, "that woman has husbands to burn."—St. Louis Republic.

Of Course.

"Buffles is always talking about his library. How large is it?"

"Oh, his library is in his head."

"Bound in calf, then, evidently."—New York Sun.

The Editor's Answer.

Poet (to editor)—I send you a poem, "Why Do I Live?" Please answer.

Editor—Because you send your poem by mail.—Texas Siftings.

MILL'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT CURE, greatest of remedies; one bottle cures you. MILL MEDICINE CO., 36 East 19th street, New York, N. Y. Send for circulars.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Earliest Corn.

P. N. W., New York: If you ask regarding the earliest corn for table use, the variety known as First of All is as early as the earliest, with the Cory next. There are other varieties which for deliciousness are unsurpassed. Among the very best are the Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen. It would be well for you to try both of these, as you will not be disappointed. Of the dent corns, Waterloo, Pride of the North and Golden Dent are as early as any, preference being given to the former named. It is a great producer, and although 90 days are claimed for maturity, 100 days may be set as more nearly correct.

Water Runs From Their Mouths.

Ed. K., Ohio: Your fowls have a species of roup. They must be dealt with vigorously. Separate the sick from the well fowls; clean up the house of all straw and sprinkle the floor with carbolic acid 1 oz., water 1 gallon. Whitewash the inside of the house, and stop all cracks. A crack is ten times worse than if the door were kept wide open. It is all right to open the house in warm weather when the atmosphere is free from damp, but in winter time it is well to shut the house tight, but there should be windows to admit plenty of light. Inject the nostrils of the sick Leghorns with a drop or two of crude petroleum; also introduce a little into the slit in the roof of the mouth. This may be done with a machine oil can or glass syringe. Give a dessert spoonful of castor oil two nights in succession, and feed boiled bran and wheat mixed with a little fresh meat, a good sized onion and a little cayenne pepper. Let them have plenty of green food. Do not feed heavily, as you may have cases of apoplexy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees Do Mix.

Editor Blade Farmstead—In answer to H. B. Tanner will say: In regard to the mixing of bees. They certainly will mix in any less distance than four miles, and the result will be Hybrids, which are a fraction better than the common blacks.—J. H. Allen, Boxelder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Experiments in Pruning.

The best time to prune an apple tree is when the knife is sharp! This is rank heresy in the eyes of many who favor pruning only in winter, but it is borne out by tests at Cornell Experiment Station in Central New York. In 1891 six good-sized apple trees were set apart, and a portion of a young orchard has also been used for experimentation. That season limbs were cut off every month in the year. This winter the stubs have been carefully studied and photographed, and no difference can be found in the healing over. That is, no difference can be discovered that would cause the recommending of any particular month to prune. The wounds at time of pruning were covered with all the different substances recommended, and no advantage could be discovered by their use over no treatment, in healing over these wounds, which were one to four inches in diameter. Prof. Bailey goes so far as to say that the use of grafting wax, shellac, paint and various other coverings for wounds made by the removal of limbs is only valuable to keep out bacteria, and thus prevent rot. The ideal remedy for this would be Bordeaux mixture (but it does not last), as the other recommended substances in a brief time allow germs to obtain a foot-hold. The rapidly growing upright branches heal over much more quickly than the slower growing laterals. Make smooth, clean cuts, and cut close to the body of the tree, and make the cut on side branches parallel with the body of the tree, and cut at a right angle to the limb cut off, if by so doing the cut would not be on a line with the tree.

Young Chicks and Old Hens.

In answer to a correspondent, the Rural New Yorker says:

Clabber, in connection with grain, is a suitable food for chickens of any age. It meets a felt want.

The best way to break up a broody hen is to confine her in a pen where there are no nesting places. Feed her well, and give her as a companion a vigorous cockerel. In a few days the desire to sit will have become one of the things which were.

Another very good way is to confine the hen in a slat coop in the yard, where she will have the other fowls in full view. The male bird will frequently be found about her coop and will try to woo her from a desire to sit.

Still another quick and effectual way is to build a coop with a false bottom of slats about four inches from the real bottom and about three inches apart. This coop will compel her to roost all the time, so that she can not sit.

An old German acquaintance used to have very good success in breaking up broody hens by confining them in a barrel the bottom of which was covered with water to the depth of two or three inches. Except in hot weather this method is cruel, and the poor hen is apt to take a severe cold. We cannot recommend the method.

Of all these meth

Talmage's Sermon.

FRUITS OF VICTORY.

CHRIST WILL DIVIDE THE SPOILS AMONG HIS PEOPLE.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon Radiant With Promise of Coming Reward for Well Doers.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Rev. Dr. Talmage chose for the subject of his sermon Sunday "The Division of the Spoils," the text selected being Isaiah 53:12: "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

In the Coliseum at Rome, where persecutors used to let out the half-starved lions to eat up Christians, there is now planted the figure of a cross. And I rejoice to know that the upright piece of wood nailed to a transverse piece has become the symbol not more of suffering than of victory. It is of Christ the conqueror that my text speaks. As a kingly warrior, having subdued an empire, might divide the palaces and mansions and cities and valleys and mountains among his offices, so Christ is going to divide up all the earth and all the heavens among his people, and you and I will have to take our share if we are strong in faith and strong in our Christian loyalty, for my text declares it: "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

The capture of this round planet for Christ is not so much of a job as you might imagine, when the church takes off its coat and rolls up its sleeves for the work, as it will. There are sixteen hundred millions of people now in the world, and four hundred and fifty millions are Christians. Subtract four hundred and fifty millions who are Christians from the sixteen hundred millions, and there are eleven hundred and fifty millions left. Divide the eleven hundred and fifty millions who are non Christians by the four hundred and fifty millions who are Christians, and you will find that we shall have to average less than three souls each, brought by us into the kingdom of God, to have the whole world redeemed. Certainly, with the church rising up to its full duty, no Christian will be willing to bring less than three souls into the kingdom of God. I hope, and pray Almighty God, that I may bring more than three. I know evangelists who have already brought fifty thousand each for the kingdom of God. There are two hundred thousand people whose one and only and absorbing business in the world is to save souls. When you take these things into consideration, and that the Christians will have to average the bringing of only three souls each into the kingdom of our Lord, all impossibility vanishes from this omnipotent crusade.

Why, I know a Sabbath school teacher who for many years has been engaged in training the young, and she has had five different classes, and they averaged seven to a class, and they were all converted, and five times seven are thirty-five, as I ear as I can calculate. So that she brought her three into the kingdom of God and had thirty-two to spare. My grandmother prayed her children into the kingdom of Christ, and her grandchildren, and I hope all her great-grandchildren, for God remembers a prayer seventy-five years old; and so she brought her three into the kingdom of God, and had more than one hundred to spare. Besides that, through the telephone and the telegraph, this whole world within a few years, will be brought within the compass of ten minutes. Besides that omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience are presiding in this matter of the world's betterment, and that takes the question of the world's salvation out of the impossibilities into the possibilities, and that puts the possibilities into the probabilities, and then out of the probabilities into the certainties. The building of the Union Pacific railroad from ocean to ocean was a greater undertaking than the girding of the earth with the gospel; for one enterprise depended upon the human arm, while the other depends on almightiness.

Do I really mean all the earth will surrender to Christ? Yes. How about the uninviting portions? Will Greenland be evangelized? The possibility is that after a few more hundred oraves are dashed out among the icebergs, that great refrigerator, the polar region, will be given up to the walrus and bear, and that the inhabitants will come down by invitation into tolerable climates, or those climates may soften; and, as it has been positively demonstrated that the Arctic region was once a blooming garden and a fruitful field, those regions may change climate, and again be a blooming garden and a fruitful field. It is proved beyond controversy, by German and American scientists, that the Arctic regions were the first portions of the world hot beyond human endurance, those regions were, of course, the first to be cool enough for human foot and human living.

It was positively proved that the Arctic region was a tropical climate. Professor Heer, of Zurich, says the remains of flowers have been found in the Arctic region, showing it was like Mexico for climate, and it is found that the Arctic was the mother region from which all the flowers descended. Professor Wallace says the remains of all styles of animals are found in the Arctic regions, including those animals that can live only in warm climates. Now all the Arctic realm, which has been demonstrated by flora and fauna and geological argument to have been as full of vegetation and life as our Florida, may be turned back to its orginal bloom and glory, or it will be shut up as a museum of crystals for curiosity-seekers once in a while to visit. But Arctic and Anarctic, in some shape, will belong to the Redeemer's realm.

What about other unproductive or repulsive regions? All the deserts will be irrigated, the waters will be forced up to the great American desert between here and the Pacific by machinery now known or yet to be invented, and, as Great Salt Lake City has no rain and could not raise an apple or a bushel of wheat in a hundred years without artificial help, but is now through such means one great garden, so all the unproductive parts of all the continents will be turned into harvest fields and orchards. A half dozen DeLesseps will furnish the world with all the canals needed, and will change the course of rivers and open new lakes, and the great Sahara Desert will be cut up into farms with an astounding yield of bushels to the acre. The marsh will be drained of its waters and cured of its malaria. I saw what was for many years called the Black Swamp of Ohio, its chief crop chills and fevers, but now, by the tiles put into the ground to carry off the surplus moisture, transformed into the richest and healthiest of regions.

The God who wastes nothing, I think, means that this world, from pole to pole, has come to perfection of foliage and fruitage. For that reason he keeps the earth running through space, though so many fires are blazing down in its timbers and so many meteoric terrors have threatened to dash it to pieces. As soon as the earth is completed Christ will divide it up among the good. The reason he does not divide it now is because it is not done.

400,000 Pounds of Nickel Steel

That is the amount of this wonderful metal, drawn into tubing in our own mills, that has gone into Columbia Bicycles in the past year and a half. Its use is what makes Columbias so strong and light. No such material in other machines. Reserved exclusively for

Columbia Bicycles

Standard of the World

$100 to all alike. Columbias in construction and quality are in a class by themselves.

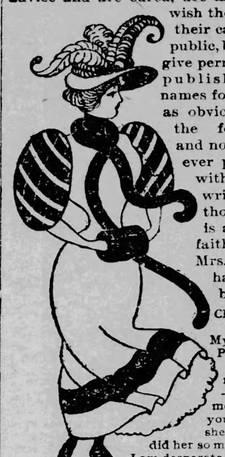
Pope Manufacturing Co. HARTFORD, CONN.

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl -How Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.



Chicago, Jan. 8th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

A friend of mine, Mrs. ——, wants me to write you, because she says: "you did her so much good." I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago. I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation. My symptoms are * * * * etc.

Our doctor (my uncle) tells father that I am in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly. I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

This is a happy day. I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I prove my gratitude? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere.

A kind father will not divide the apple among his children until the apple is ripe. In fulfillment of the New Testament promise, "The meek shall inherit the earth," and the promise of the Old Testament, "He shall divide the spoil with the strong," the world will be apportioned to those worthy to possess it.

It is not so now. In this country, capable of holding, feeding, clothing and sheltering twelve hundred million people, and where we have only sixty million inhabitants, we have two million who cannot get honest work, and with their families an aggregation of five millions that are on the verge of starvation. Some way, there will be a new apportionment. Many of the millionaire estates will crack to pieces on the dissipations of grandchildren, and then dissolve into the possession of the masses who now have an insufficiency.

What, you say, will become of the expensive and elaborate buildings now devoted to debasing amusements? They will become schools, art galleries, museums, gymnasiums and churches. The world is already getting disgusted with many of these amusements, and no wonder. What an imposition of unclean theatrical stuff we have within the last few years had brought to our shores! And professors of religion patronizing such things! Having sold out to the devil, why don't you deliver the goods and go over to him publicly, body, mind, and soul, and withdraw your name from Christian churches, and say: "Know all the world by these presents that I am a patron of uncleanness and a child of hell!" Sworn to be the Lord's enemies are gamblers.

If you think these offenses are to go on forever, you do not know who the Lord is. God will not wait for the day of judgment. All these palaces of sin will become palaces of righteousness. They will come into the possession of those strong for virtue and strong for God. "He shall divide the spoil with the strong."

China and Africa, the two richest portions of the earth by reason of metals, and rare woods, and inexhaustible productiveness, are not yet divided up among the good because they are not ready to be divided. Wait until the doors that Livingstone opened in Africa shall be entered, and Bishop Taylor, with his band of self-supporting missionaries, have done their work, and the Ashantees and Senegambians shall know Christ as well as you know him, and there shall be on the banks of the Nile and the Niger a higher civilization than is now to be found on the banks of the Potomac or the Hudson, then Christ will divide up all that continent among his friends. Wait until China, which is half as large as all Europe, shall have developed her capacities for rice and tea and sugar-cane edibles; and her amethyst and sapphire and topaz and pola and jasper and porphyry, among precious stones, and her rosewood and ebony and camphor and varnish trees, and artillery of thunderbolts never again to be unlimbered. Kingdoms in line, centuries in line, saintly, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic splendors in line, and Christ seated on one great rolling Hosanna, made out of all Hallelujahs of all worlds, shall cry halt to the procession. And not forgetting even the humblest in all the reach of his omnipresence, he shall rise, and then and there, his work done and his glory consummated, proceed, amid an ecstasy such as neither mortal nor immortal ever imagined, to divide the spoil.

WANTED SOMETHING BETTER.

A Broadway Jeweler Who Was Phased at Last.

A tall man in black clothes of no particular style entered a Broadway jewelry shop the other day and asked to see a watch. The clerk, sizing him up for a poor country parson who would be well rid of, produced a $200 timepiece as a discourager. The stranger looked it over and asked to see something better. Winking to the cashier, the clerk reached for a specially made chronometer, the price of which he felt would be a squelcher. The seedy man examined the watch and inquired its value.

"One thousand dollars," said the bright clerk.

"Ah," observed the customer. "Let me see a chain, please."

An expensive chain was produced, and then the visitor selected a valuable charm which had been made for exhibition only. The stranger stuck the jewelry into his vest pocket, and the clerk, fearing that he might have entertained a thief, kept close to the suspect, who quietly fished out a big roll of bills, and placed two thousand-dollar gold certificates upon the counter. Utterly phased, the salesman remarked that it was customary to keep the names of customers to identify goods if lost by purchasers.

"My name is Jones," said the stranger; "Senator Jones, of Nevada. You may address me at the Capitol." And the silver Senator, taking the change for his gold certificates, departed.—New York Sun.

A Prognostication.

Little Mrs. Justwed—And, do you know, my husband never even thinks of so much as going for a scuttle of coal without first kissing me!

Old Mrs. Hornbeak—In about two years, my dear, you may consider yourself lucky if he gets the coal.—Puck.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrefy in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Easy to hook, easy to unhook

—If you do the hooking and unhooking—never separates by itself.

The DeLONG Hook and Eye

See that

hump?

Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia. Makers of the CUPID Hairpin.

It will not slip out of the hair.

THE CHERUBIC PILGRIM.

(Translated from a German book written more than two hundred years ago.)

"God's spirit drops on me as dewdrops on a rose,
If I, but like a rose, my heart to Him unclose."

"The soul wherein God dwells—what church can hold her?—
Becomes a walking tent of heavenly majesty."

"Lo! in the silent night a child to God is born,
And all is brought again that e'er was lost or lorn."

"Could but thy soul, O man, become a silent night,
God would be born in thee, and set all things aright."

"Ye know God but as Lord, hence Lord His name with ye;
I feel Him but as Love, and Love His name with me."

"How far from here to heaven? Not very far, my friend;
A single hearty step will all thy journey end."

"Though Christ a thousand times in Bethlehem be born,
If He's not born in thee thy soul is all forlorn."

"Hold there! Where runnest thou? Know heaven is in thee;
Seekest thou for God elsewhere, His face thou'lt never see."

"In all eternity no tone can be so sweet
As where man's heart with God in unison doth beat."

"Whate'er thou lovest, man, that, too, become thou must;
God, if thou lovest God; dust, if thou lovest dust."

"Ah! would the heart be but a manger for the birth,
God would once more become a child of earth."

"Immeasurable is the Highest; who but knows it?
And yet a human heart can perfectly inclose it."

BURGLARS WITH A BIBLE.

Value of the Book as the Thieves Explained It to Their Lawyer.

When a Western lawyer of distinction was once visiting a strange town he volunteered to defend two men charged with stealing a boat. The men were found in possession of the boat and were suspected of being prisoners recently discharged from a neighboring penitentiary, says the New York Sun.

They were frank enough with their counsel to own that they had taken the boat merely to aid them in their journey. They professed to have no money, and the only things found upon their persons were a child's picture bearing an affectionate inscription, a little arrangement of hooks and wire apparently for hanging up the picture, and a Bible, inscribed "From Mother to Harry." One of the prisoners was willing to go upon the stand and swear that they were not discharged prisoners, but the other declared that he was a Catholic, and as such had conscientious scruples against perjury; so neither was put upon the witness stand.

The defense was mainly an appeal to the jury in the name of the Bible found upon one of the prisoners, and so effective was the lawyer's plea that many of the jurors wept as he pictured these virtuous and penniless young men tempted to borrow the boat in order that they might reach home and kindred. The result was the prompt acquittal of the prisoners.

Soon after the verdict was given the lawyer had a private conference with his clients and one confessing that they had $20 between them he asked for $25 for his services. They admitted the obligation but begged time for payment. They owned that they were penniless and earnestly begged for the return of the property taken from them. The lawyer had it in his possession and he begged his clients to tell him its special value. They promptly showed him that the queer little device seemingly for hanging up the picture was really a set of skeleton keys. As to the Bible, why, a Bible was an excellent thing to have on hand in case of arrest, and this particular Bible was valuable for other purposes, as one of the lids contained a secret receptacle for a set of delicate burglar's tools.

The lawyer ended by accepting the promise of his burglar friends as to sending him his fee when they could spare the money, but he insisted upon keeping the Bible and skeleton keys, though they pleaded hard, especially for the former. He had returned home and almost forgotten the burglars when one day he received a letter enclosing the amount of his fee and saying that this was part of the first money that his clients had earned honestly, as their word was significantly underscored. When some months after the lawyer and his family were summering away from home, he received a letter saying that his house had been entered by burglars and completely ransacked for valuables. The lawyer returned to find that the house, indeed, had been turned topsy turvey, but none of the valuables was gone. One thing, however, was missing, the Bible of his burglar clients, and he recognized in the burglary their handiwork.

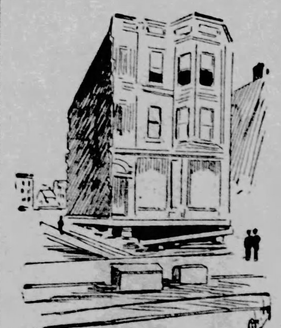
Sozodont for the Postage.

A trial bottle of famous "SOZODONT" for the teeth and breath can be had by mail, if you send three cents for postage, and mention this paper. Address, HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

HALVED A BRICK BLOCK.

Then It Was Moved Through the Streets With the Tenants in It.

Chicago shows a novel way of moving a brick building through a space too narrow for it. The structure is three stories high, 50 feet wide and 78 feet deep. To make



CHICAGO WANDERING BRICK HOUSE.

way for the Northwestern Elevated railroad it was necessary to move it from its location on Center street, North Side. A short cut to the spot where it was desired to transfer it was acrosss a 46-foot lot. To accomplish this the building was cut in two lengthwise.

But the owner of the lot wanted $1,000 for the use of it, so the two halves were taken by the man who had bought the house through the Elevated right of way to an adjoining street, and down the street to the new site.

In one half of the block the tenants, Chas. Holtz and his family, still live, and are having the novelty of a ride on rollers, as shown in the picture here given.

—A Constant Cough, with Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength and Wasting of Flesh, all betoken Lungs more or less seriously affected, and demanding prompt treatment. By using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant serious results may be either avoided or palliated.

A Nameless Grievance.

Mr. Jonathan Bates—"My dear, I intend to bring home to-morrow to dinner, a young fellow who would make a good match for our Maria. He has a good business, his looks are good, and his manners aggreeable. There is, however, one unfortunate thing about him."

Mrs. Bates (nee O'Flaherty)—"And what's that?"

Mr. Bates—"Well, you see, he's a foundling, and really hasn't got a name."

Mrs. Bates—"Thin don't bring him here. Niver shall it be said that I had a son-in-law who could only write anonymous letters."—The Golden Penny.

Familiarity.

Patsy Finnegan—Pa, phat's a statesman?

Ald. Finnegan (complacently)—Wal, Oi dunno thot Oi kin jest deshcroibe wt. Potsy, but—Oi'm wan.

Patsy (disgusted)—Ow! An' is thot all it is?—Harper's Weekly.

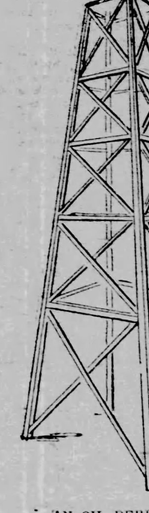
ABOUT PETROLEUM

HOW A WASTE PRODUCT CAME TO BE UTILIZED.

Antiquity of Oil—How the Fields Are Renewed—Different Uses of Petroleum.

"It is interesting," began the man contemplatively, "to notice how some of the greatest discoveries have been made. How a little thing or comparatively no importance has led to the development of a great industry. Take oil for instance. Men used to sink wells for brine about half a century ago, and sometimes there came up with the brine an oil, rock oil, we call it, or petroleum. Occasionally there was so much oil in this brine that the latter was useless, and the well had to be abandoned.

"In 1829 a well drilled for brine in Cumberland county, Ky., yielded such a flow of petroleum that it was regarded as a wonderful natural phenomenon. This well is estimated to have yielded up to 1880 50,000 barrels of oil, the larger part being wasted. A few barrels were bottled and sold as a liniment in the United States and Europe under the name of "American Oil." The well known fact that brine wells often produced petroleum led those who sold the American oil to have engraved on the labels of the bottles a derrick and other things used in boring brine wells.



AN OIL DERRICK.

"It is said that the man who drilled the first well exclusively for petroleum was led to undertake it from having refined some of the above picture on a label. And here is a lesson for you, my boy. I have referred to it before, but it will bear repetition. Always have your eyes open and your mind alive. Observe everything and try to understand everything. This man was a thinker, and, like the shrewd Egyptian I told you about who discovered how to make glass from observing the glassy lumps that collected under the ashes of the burned straw stacks, used his observation to good advantage.

"Petroleum is one of the most widely distributed substances in nature. It has been known since the dawn of history. The fountains of Hit have been celebrated by the Arabs and Persians for ages. They describe them as the springs of the lamps under the name of Sicilian oil, and petroleum springs have been mentioned in the records of China from the earliest period. In Armenia and Persia petroleum has been used for many centuries as well as in Algeria, Egypt, and the East Indian islands, but North America has the largest supply, and practically supplies the whole civilized world. It is found in Canada, Colorado, Missouri, Mexico, etc., but the great petroleum fields are in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. This region seems specially endowed with great supplies of oil, coal and natural gas. The development of a petroleum field is quite interesting. First some one who thinks he has found the right location sinks a well, what each is so called. The progress of this is watched, not only by the company, but by others. If oil is struck there is a grand rush for places nearby, where other wells may be sunk, and a great floating population invades the place and a period of speculation follows; affairs gradually settle down to solid work and living, and the oil territory has become outlined. The thinking people have secured all the profitable tracts, and the floating population is moving on to look for new fields.

"Then between the period of activity and that of the exhaustion of the wells comes a period of decay, when the machinery and derricks are going to pieces and falling. The walls are now exhausted, the town destroyed, and where a few years ago was a bustling, hustling city is now a wilderness. In 1865 one of these places, called Pithole City, was next to Philadelphia, the largest postoffice in Pennsylvania. In 1881, where this city had stood were fields of corn and grass, and its bustling community, where some of the most famous wells had been, consisted of a dozen buildings falling to pieces and not a single inhabitant in the place. This is the brief history of many ransacked for valuables. The lawyer returned to find that the house, indeed, had been turned topsy turvey, but none of the valuables was gone. One thing, however, was missing, the Bible of his burglar clients, and he recognized in the burglary their handiwork.

"What is the oil all used for?"

"It is put through a very careful refining process, from which is obtained the oil we use in our lamps—kerosene.

"There are many products obtained from petroleum beside kerosene, and they can be divided into three classes—gases, liquids and solids. The lightest products obtained are rhigolene and cymogene.

"Rhigolene is used in surgery to produce local insensibility. If you will pour a little rhigolene on your hand and rub it briskly it in the air at the place where the benzine was will feel cold. This is because the benzine evaporates very quickly. Evaporation requires heat, and this necessary heat is drawn from your hand, making it feel cool. Now, rhigolene acts in the same way, but much more powerfully, producing such intense cold that insensibility results. Cymogene is used for producing artificial cold in ice machines. Gasoline is one of the lightest fluid products and is much used in making gas, etc. There are several grades of naphtha and these are used in mixing paint, in the manufacture of oil cloth and varnish, as a solvent for gums and resins, in the manufacture of India rubber, in washing wool, etc.

"The medical qualities of petroleum have been known for ages, and the different compounds have been used for consumption, rheumatism, etc.

"Cosmoline and vaseline are two well known products and are widely used as ointments. They are of about the consistency of butter, with very little taste or odor and will keep indefinitely without becoming rancid. These valuable qualities have caused them to almost supersede all other preparations containing animal and vegetable matter.

"This is a mere outline of the many hundreds of valuable products from this great blessing to mankind. To sum up then it is used almost universally for lighting, it is in fact displacing animal and vegetable oils as lubricators; it is very largely used as fuel, it is being used for the production of pure iron for special purposes, it has become a necessity to the apothecary etc., and now I am like many philosophers—I end up with the main question, how long will the supply last?"—Edwin W. Foster, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 3 of this paper.

The Law and the Lady.

Patient Man—"Suppose a woman makes it so hot for her husband that he can't live with her, and he leaves her, what can she do?"

Lawier—"Sue him for support."

Patient Man—"Suppose she has run him so heavily in debt that he can't support her because his creditors grab every dollar as quick as he gets it, besides ruining his business with their suits?"

Lawier—"If for any reason whatever he fail to pay her the amount ordered, he will be sent to jail for contempt of court."

Patient Man—"Suppose she drives him out of the house with a flat-iron, and he's afraid to go back?"

Lawyer—"She can arrest him for desertion."

Patient Man—"Well, I don't see anything for me to do but go hang myself."

Lawier—"It's against the law to commit suicide, and if you get caught attempting it you'll be fined and imprisoned. Ten dollars, please. Goodday."—New York Weekly.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAPH OF Stewart Hartshorn ON LABEL AND GET THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

The Sunday School.

Parable of the Pounds.

LESSON VII, MAY 17, 1896.

Golden Text: He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.—Luke 16:10.

(Luke 19:11-27. Memory verse 13-15.)

11. And as they heard these things, he added and spake a parable, because he was nigh to Jerusalem, and because they thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear.

12. He said therefore, A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return.

13. And he called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, Occupy till I come.

14. But his citizens hated him, and sent a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us.

15. And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the kingdom, then he commanded these servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the money, that he might know how much every man had gained by trading.

16. Then came the first saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds.

17. And he said unto him, Well, thou good servant: because thou hath been faithful in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities.

18. And the second came, saying, Lord, thy pound hath gained five pounds.

19. And he said likewise to him, Be thou also over five cities.

20. And another came, saying, Lord, behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin:

21. For I feared thee, because thou art an austere man: thou takest up that thou layedst not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow.

22. And he saith unto him, Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant. Thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow:

23. Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?

24. And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the pound, and give it to him that hath ten pounds.

25. (And they said unto him, Lord, he hath ten pounds.)

26. For I say unto you, That unto every one which hath shall be given; and from him that hath not, even that he hath shall be taken away from him.

27. But those mine enemies, which would not that I should reign over them, bring hither, and slay them before me.

Illustrative Applications.

They supposed that the kingdom of God was immediately to appear (v. 11). When men have a promise of good, they are liable to be impatient for the fulfillment of the promise. If a soldier is promised a reward of victory, he doesn't always consider that he has got to fight a great many battles before the close of the war for which he has enlisted. If a student is promised honors and fame when he has endured unto the end in his profession, he is likely to look for the fame and honors before the end of his toilsome endurance. Yet every promise in every sphere is conditioned on that which must be met, and lived through before the reward that follows it can come. In God's service, tribulations, trials, sufferings, endurances, have got to be encountered as essential preliminaries to victory and its reward. We all need the teachings of the parable that emphasizes this truth.

A certain nobleman went into a far country—He called ten servants of his, and gave them ten pounds, and said, Occupy till I come (vs. 12, 13). He who is trusted by another has the duty of being true to his trust. Every attribute of his manhood appeals to him for fidelity at this point. A failure here is a total failure, as a test of manhood. This truth needs to be emphasized in our land and in our day. The criminal of darkest dye is not the burglar or the sneak thief in our common prisons, but the defaulting bank president, or the bank cashier, or the confidential partner or clerk, or the other misuser of trust funds, who holds his head high as a member of the American colony of defaulters in Canada, and who wants it understood that he did not use the money for his own gain, but simply betrayed a sacred trust without any such inducement to wrong-doing. For many centuries as well as in Algeria, Egypt, and the East Indian islands, but North America has the largest supply, and practically supplies the whole civilized world. It is found in Canada, Colorado, Missouri, Mexico, etc., but the great petroleum fields are in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. This region seems specially endowed with great supplies of oil, coal and natural gas. The development of a petroleum field is quite interesting. First some one who thinks he has found the right location sinks a well, what each is so called. The progress of this is watched, not only by the company, but by others. If oil is struck there is a grand rush for places nearby, where other wells may be sunk, and a great floating population invades the place and a period of speculation follows; affairs gradually settle down to solid work and living, and the oil territory has become outlined. The thinking people have secured all the profitable tracts, and the floating population is moving on to look for new fields.

"Then between the period of activity and that of the exhaustion of the wells comes a period of decay, when the machinery and derricks are going to pieces and falling. The walls are now exhausted, the town destroyed, and where a few years ago was a bustling, hustling city is now a wilderness. In 1865 one of these places, called Pithole City, was next to Philadelphia, the largest postoffice in Pennsylvania. In 1881, where this city had stood were fields of corn and grass, and its bustling community, where some of the most famous wells had been, consisted of a dozen buildings falling to pieces and not a single inhabitant in the place. This is the brief history of many ransacked for valuables. The lawyer returned to find that the house, indeed, had been turned topsy turvey, but none of the valuables was gone. One thing, however, was missing, the Bible of his burglar clients, and he recognized in the burglary their handiwork.

"What is the oil all used for?"

"It is put through a very careful refining process, from which is obtained the oil we use in our lamps—kerosene.

"There are many products obtained from petroleum beside kerosene, and they can be divided into three classes—gases, liquids and solids. The lightest products obtained are rhigolene and cymogene.

"Rhigolene is used in surgery to produce local insensibility. If you will pour a little benzine on your hand and rub it briskly it in the air at the place where the benzine was will feel cold. This is because the benzine evaporates very quickly. Evaporation requires heat, and this necessary heat is drawn from your hand, making it feel cool. Now, rhigolene acts in the same way, but much more powerfully, producing such intense cold that insensibility results. Cymogene is used for producing artificial cold in ice machines. Gasoline is one of the lightest fluid products and is much used in making gas, etc. There are several grades of naphtha and these are used in mixing paint, in the manufacture of oil cloth and varnish, as a solvent for gums and resins, in the manufacture of India rubber, in washing wool, etc.

"The medical qualities of petroleum have been known for ages, and the different compounds have been used for consumption, rheumatism, etc.

"Cosmoline and vaseline are two well known products and are widely used as ointments. They are of about the consistency of butter, with very little taste or odor and will keep indefinitely without becoming rancid. These valuable qualities have caused them to almost supersede all other preparations containing animal and vegetable matter.

"This is a mere outline of the many hundreds of valuable products from this great blessing to mankind. To sum up then it is used almost universally for lighting, it is in fact displacing animal and vegetable oils as lubricators; it is very largely used as fuel, it is being used for the production of pure iron for special purposes, it has become a necessity to the apothecary etc., and now I am like many philosophers—I end up with the main question, how long will the supply last?"—Edwin W. Foster, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

HIAWATHA UP TO DATE.

"Wed a maiden of your people,"
Warning said the old Nokomis;
"Go not eastward, go not westward
For the stranger whom we know not."
Thus dissuading spoke Nokomis,
And young Hiawatha answered
Only this, "Dear old Nokomis,
Sure our people have no maidens,
Not one worth a bit of wampum,
For across the Glitchee Gumee,
Far across the Big Sea Water,
Dukes have come and nabbed these maidens."
Gravely then said old Nokomis:
"Surely you can find a maiden
Here among our own dear people,
Even tho' they haven't wampum,
Haven't beads and shells to burn, sir!"
Smiling answered Hiawatha:
"Yes, but they are all new women,
All are wearing dizzy bloomers,
I don't want to wed a maiden
Clad in bloomers, loud old bloomers

In the land of the Dakotahs
Lives the Arrow-maker's daughter,
Minnehaha, Laughing Water,
Handsomest of all the women;
She is not of those new women,
Never saw a pair of bloomers."
Still dissuading said Nokomis:
"Bring not to my lodge a stranger
From the land of the Dakotahs,
That is where they make divorces."
Laughing answered Hiawatha:
"For that reason if no other
Would I wed in far Dakotah,
For I don't like the maiden
I can easy get divorced, see?"
Very well, then," said Nokomis,
"You know best, my Hiawatha,
Go and wed this Minnehaha,
Give the lazy lout to old Nokomis,
Yes, the laugh—the Minnehaha!"
Straightway Hiawatha did so,
Wed the maiden, Laughing Water;
And to make divorce more certain,
If divorce should ere be needed,
Lived they after in Sioux City
In the land of the Dakotahs.
—Geo. V. Hobart.

THE BIRD MYTHS OF INDIA.

The Mohammedan women believe that a man who eats the flesh of an owl becomes the obedient slave of his wife.

The common people will never utter the name of the bat at night, believing that the utterer would soon lose all his property.

The pigeon is thought to be auspicious and pigeons are carefully reared in houses, which they are believed to preserve from decay.

The dove is looked upon as a harbinger of good luck; the sight of a pair of doves by a young married lady, whose husband is away from home, means that he will come back to her soon.

The screeching of the kite brings serious misfortune, the sight of the hawk famine and oppression, and the approach of the vulture death. Those three being regarded as very unlucky birds.

By whirling a kite round the head of a Mussulman child on a Tuesday or a Saturday, and then letting it go, great blessings, as an insurance policy, and fowlers trade on this superstition, of course.

Kites sometimes carry off gold ornaments, and Mohammedan women say the reason is because the vulture will not open their eyes till some gold is placed in their nest; hence the saying, "The philosopher's stone is in the kite's nest."

The crane is considered to be the most cunning of all birds. It stations itself quietly by a pool, apparently absorbed in meditation, till it sees a fish to dart upon. So the word crane is used as a synonymous with hypocrite, traitor, etc., in the ancient and modern languages of India.

Results Tell the Story.

A vast mass of direct, unimpeachable testimony proves beyond any possibility of doubt that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does perfectly and permanently cure diseases caused by impure blood. Its record of cures is unequaled, and these cures have often been accomplished after all other preparations had failed.

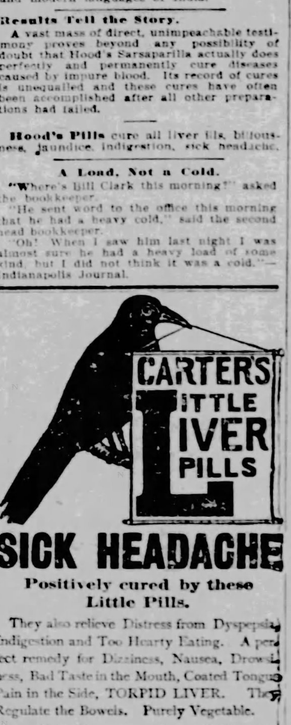
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.

A Load, Not a Cold.

"Where's Bill Clark this morning?" asked the bookkeeper.

"He sent word to the office this morning that he had a heavy cold," said the second head bookkeeper.

"Oh, I saw him last night I was almost sure he had a heavy load of some kind, but I did not think it was a cold."—Indianapolis Journal.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WOMEN IN TROUBLE.

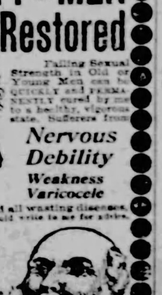
Relief in 12 hours. "Dr. Norton's Silver Moon Female Regulator" is the most powerful remedy ever introduced. Price $1.00. Your druggist sells it, or mailed, prepaid. Address NORTON REMEDY CO., Room M., Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.

VITALITY in MEN Restored

Failing Sexual Strength in Old or Young Men and Middle-Aged Men PERMANENTLY cured by the use of the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt.

Nervous Debility
Weakness
Varicocele

and all wasting diseases should write to me for advice.



I have been a close student for many years of the science of weakness in men, and the fact is well known to the medical profession that I have made a specialty of the subject deeply and successfully. I have simple but most remarkable and successful Remedy that completely restores to health, and fully enlarged men from a shrunken, stunted condition to natural size and strength. I want every young or old man to know about it. It takes a personal interest in each case, and no one need hesitate to write me, as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send the recipe of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once. You will always bless the day you did so. Address, THOMAS SLATER, Box 2314 Supper of Electricity, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Particulars Free how to cure yourself at home quickly, privately, permanently, of Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Debility, Varicocele, etc. Send stamp. Action Med. Co., N. W. Corner Dearborn and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ill.

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We will mail free to all applicants, free information how to cure themselves at home of falling hair and restore vanished locks. A few cases of scalp diseases also cured. Address Ayerdia Bd. Dispensary, Q 110 East Third Street, Cincinnati, O.

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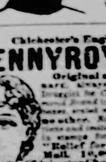

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Lack of Vigor, Nervous and Physical Debility, Lack of Development, Impotency, Blood Diseases, Wasting Weakness, Errors of Youth, Nervousness, and Effects of Abuse or Indiscretion, cured by

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WEAK MEN

Manhood Restored. Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Manhood, Undeveloped Organs and all Wasting Weaknesses of Body and Mind, and effects of self-abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Have cured hundreds after all else failed. Have full developed me after others failed. Only reliable and scientific method known. Book explaining all, sent sealed, free. Address, ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of national interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

OUR BICYCLE OFFER.

Read our offer of the Toledo Blade bicycle on the fifth page of this issue. The wheel is in all respects up to date; it is of the 1896 pattern, with barrel hubs, and in every detail of the pattern up with the times.

We receive many letters asking for "catalogues," "descriptive lists," etc. We have none. Everything of the sort costs money, and to print them would compel us to add to the price of the wheel. The advertisement contains all the material information which any buyer really needs. If we printed a fine 48-page illustrated catalogue, we could not tell any more, in reality, about the Toledo Blade bicycle than is told in brief in the advertisement.

It is a strong, thoroughly good, 35-pound wheel, built on the 1896 model, in every respect up to date, and the same grade of wheel that retails for $85. Every part is made upon honor by a first-class manufacturing concern.

How can we sell it for $47.50? Because there are no agents' profits to pay, no money needed to put a racing team on the road to advertise it, no expensive posters and illustrated catalogues to pay for. The only persons who make any money are the manufacturers. We sell it at cost price to Blade subscribers. You get just what you would pay $85 for if you went to an agent. Old readers of The Blade know we are in the habit of selling them useful articles at cost, along with their subscriptions, and we had so many requests to furnish bicycles that we made the arrangements for this wheel, as detailed in the advertisement.

You need have no fear in taking the advertisement to mean just what it says. You will find the wheel exactly as represented. If you buy one you will be satisfied with it.

NEW VARIETIES OF CORN.

In response to a number of requests, we offer our subscribers two new varieties of Indian corn on very advantageous terms. Read the advertisement on the seventh page carefully, and see if you do not want to try one or both of them. They are excellent, and you will be glad you made the trial.

MCKINLEY'S PORTRAIT.

We have had so many inquiries for portraits of Hon. Wm. McKinley, that we have made arrangements for a limited number of a very fine picture which Gov. McKinley himself says is "the finest portrait of myself which has ever been made."

It is printed on excellent plate paper, 22 by 28 inches; the face is life size; printed in black on a tinted background; fac-simile of McKinley's signature below; a work of art which is an ornament to any gentleman's library or parlor.

We will mail a copy of this magnificent portrait, in an extra large and heavy pasteboard tube, to any address, on receipt of only 50 cents.

Or, for one dollar, we will send a copy of the Weekly Blade one year and one copy of the picture. To subscribers who send us $1, we will extend their subscriptions for one year from the date of expiration, and mail a copy of the picture.

Order quickly, for the supply we have will soon be exhausted. Address all orders "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

RAILWAY BUILDING FOR THIS YEAR.

There is no surer index of returning prosperity than the increase in railway mileage. The Railway Age, of Chicago, in its current issue, gives a list of roads upon which construction has been actually commenced, or which will be begun this season. It foots up 205 lines, in 47 states and territories, with 10,145 miles of track. Every state and territory is represented except Rhode Island. The largest figures are for the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, in which 1,655 miles of new road are seriously contemplated. The states next on the list in point of mileage are Texas 808 miles, West Virginia 638 miles, Arkansas 578, Louisiana 513, Pennsylvania 479, Tennessee 452, Missouri 360, Ohio 353, Wisconsin 323, Michigan 317, California 278, North Dakota 250, and so on.

Of course it is not probable that the entire 10,000 miles will be constructed this year. The proportion which will actually be built depends entirely on the financial and business situation. If they remain as unfavorable as they have been for the past few years, the actual new mileage for 1896 will not exceed 2,000 miles. But if the present promising conditions are an index of renewed prosperity, the new lines completed will reach 3,000 or more miles, and work will be commenced on full as much more.

The new mileage has been a steadily decreasing quantity for the past eight years. In 1887 the total was nearly 13,000 miles, while last year gave the lowest figures for twenty years—1,803 miles. It will thus be seen that it is pretty certain that this will be exceeded in 1896, with a good prospect of its being at least doubled. During the first three months, 253 miles were constructed on 20 lines.

The immediate future of railway building in the United States depends entirely on the times, not on the question of finding room, or on the demand for more roads. There is room for double our present mileage, and for a substantial increase as the business of the country increases. There is a prevalent error that we have all the railroads we need. The Railway Age gives the following facts in its refutation:

> We have now something over 181,000 miles of road. To equal Great Britain in its ration of railway mileage to square miles of territory we should have a total of 402,000 miles; to equal the abundant supply of Illinois we must have 622,000 miles; while Massachusetts with its mile of railway to every four square miles of territory be the standard, the United States will eventually boast 772,000 miles of lines.
>
> The falling off in actual railway building in the last few years has been the result of temporarily unfavorable financial conditions and not of a cessation of demand. On the contrary, an immense mileage of new roads was projected and desired all through the hard times, as the yearly records of The Railway Age have borne witness.

"McKinley and Reed" is a first-class ticket. The St. Louis convention will do well to consider its feasibility.

TEACHING AN "ALCOHOL LESSON."

As its readers well know, the Blade has for years insisted that the overthrow of the saloon must be accomplished through the education of the people in the effects of drink. They must understand the physical, moral and social evils which follow the practice of drinking. It is best that this education be begun in youth; and it is a cheering sign of progress that so many states now require education in the injurious properties of alcohol in their public schools. And the children can see all around them the melancholy evidences of the evils wrought by drink, and thus the teaching is supplemented by the actual demonstration of its truth.

It may be of interest to Blade readers to give extracts from an actual lesson on the injurious properties of alcohol, as given in one of the New York city schools a few days ago in the presence of a reporter of the New York Sun, who made a literal record of it, which was published. The text book which is provided by the state was used in this lesson, and one of the boys read:

"Men who have devoted years to trying to rescue those who have become victims of the appetite for alcohaw;—"

"Don't say alcohawl!" interrupted the teacher.

"Alcohol, say that, with all their efforts, only a few are finally saved. Men who have abstained for months or even years may be suddenly overpowered by the slightest taste of liquor or an alcoholic drink."

"Yes," said the teacher. "And what do we know about the use of alcohol as a flavoring for food?"

"They put it in mince pies."

"And jelly."

"Yes. Is that dangerous?"

"It may create a taste for alcohol or arouse an inherited or acquired taste in one who is trying to overcome it," was the glib reply from the book-learned Curran.

"How about drinking a little?"

"If you drink water you stop when you've had enough, but if you drink alcohol it makes you want more."

"Yes. You will notice, boys, how often the book says that alcohol always creates a taste for more."

Another extract from the same lesson follows, the teacher asking the question, "How about wine?"

"Vinous fermentation," read one boy, "changes healthful grape juice into poisonous wine by changing its sugar, which is a food, into alcohol, which is a poison."

"What is alcohol?" asked the teacher.

"A poison!"

"Well, then, what are you going to do with it? Drink a good deal, or take a little, or leave it altogether alone?"

"Leave it alone!"

"Aren't you ever going to drink it?"

"Never!"

And the boys smiled.

"But aren't you going to drink beer?"

"No!"

"Why?"

"Because it has alcohol in it."

It is certain that this instruction, and by such methods, will make a powerful impression on the plastic minds of the children, and that when they grow up they will retain the lessons thus learned. It differs from the ordinary methods of instruction in this—that they are taught not to do what will be injurious to them. Ordinarily they are taught by positive methods. This is a negative one. It reminds us that in the old days before the war the people of anti-slavery views did not exercise themselves so much about the benefits of emancipation as about the evils of slavery. It will be found that this instruction will produce the desired effect as an instrumentality for the destruction of the alcoholic habit and ha in the future the New Yorker will have detestation of alcohol bred in his very bone. Were this done thoroughly and well in every state within a generation we would see the accomplishment of the effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

"BIMETALLISM."

Somebody once remarked that very many differences of opinion were due simply to errors in definition; and that if two disputants, before beginning their argument, would agree on the definitions of the principal terms they would need to use in the discussion, in many cases the ground of one or the other would at once be made untenable, and the question be decided without argument.

Were the disputants on both sides of the silver question to agree on the definition of the word "bimetallism," the discussion would be enormously simplified.

In the mouths of free silver men, it means simply to give the privilege of free coinage and unlimited legal tender powers to silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1.

This is only a partial definition. Bimetallism means not only the legalizing of both gold and silver as money of fixed redemption, but on conditions which will make their common use stable and permanent.

The value of coin of final redemption is the market worth of the pure metal therein. The silver man want a law allowing the free coinage (with full legal tender powers) of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The silver in the silver dollar would be worth only about half as much as the gold in the gold dollar. The result would inevitably be that gold coin would at once become merchandise, and silver would be the actual money basis of the country. We would have silver monometallism, not bimetallism.

The only way to have real bimetallism is to put enough silver in the silver dollar to make it worth as much as the gold dollar. Then one would be as valuable as the other, and actual bimetallism would be maintained until some fluctuation in the market price of one metal or the other would make one kind of dollars worth more than the other. The one of least value would then become the standard of values, and monometallism be reached again.

How can these fluctuations be prevented? Gold is the most stable in price of any article known, because of its universal money use by all the great commercial nations. If silver could have the same stability, the problem would be solved. The only practical way is by all the nations using gold to agree on a new coinage ratio, and admit silver to free coinage. It can not be done at the ratio of 16 to 1. The gap between that ratio and the market ratio is too great. Nor can it be done by one nation alone.

THE SHAH SLAUGHTERED.

The murder of Nasr ed Din, Shah of Persia, by a religious fanatic, creates a huge stir in the Mussulman world, but will have no special present effect on the politics or policies of European nations. The only countries which have a direct interest in Persia are Russia and England, for the Asiatic kingdom is to some extent a "buffer state" between their Asiatic territorial possessions. From the north Russia has been creeping down, occupying territory whose allegiance was once due to the shah. To the east lie Afghanistan and Beloochistan, between Persia and India; on the west is the decaying Turkish empire.

Some day the long maintained "balance of power" in Europe will be destroyed by war, and then Turkey will fall as an independent kingdom. Whether England or Russia obtains Constantinople, the possession of the Asiatic portion of the empire will be bitterly contested between them. England must have it if she is to keep her road to India open. That Russia desires it is well known. Her far reaching policy has for one of its ultimates the extension of Russian control to the shores of the Indian ocean. This she will have, through the absorption of either Persia or a part of the Turkish empire. The time is not ripe yet for a move into Persian territory, and hence the murder of the Shah will not be likely to disturb European cabinets unless a period of anarchy should set in. So far, it appears the succession of Muzaffer ed Din will be peacefully accomplished.

MCKINLEY WINS.

The national Republican convention at St. Louis will have 909 delegates, of whom 455 are necessary to a choice. Of these, 752 delegates have been chosen up to May 1, and of them Major McKinley is the Presidential choice of 416. He has thus a majority of all the delegates thus far selected, with the strong probability—practically a certainty—of obtaining fully two-thirds of the 157 delegates not yet chosen.

The following table is from the New York World of April 30, corrected by the selections of delegates made on that day. It thus gives the status of the preliminary campaign on May 1:

	Delegates elected	McKinley	Reed	Morton	Allison	Doubtful
Alabama	18	6	1	1		10
Arizona	10	10				
Arkansas	16	16				
Connecticut	12	4	8			
Dist. of Col.	2		1		1	
Florida	8	8				
Georgia	26	23	3			
Illinois	26	24				2
Indiana	26	26				
Indian Ter.	2	2				
Iowa	26	2			24	
Kansas	16	16				
Kentucky	26	10				16
Louisiana	16	5	8		3	
Maine	12		12			
Maryland	14	6				8
Massachusetts	30		30			
Michigan	14	14				
Minnesota	18	18				
Mississippi	18	18				
Missouri	18	18				
Nebraska	16	16				
New Hampshire	8		8			
New Jersey	20	17	1			2
New Mexico	6					6
New York	70	3		67		
North Carolina	4	2				2
Ohio	40	40				
Oklahoma	6	4	2			
Oregon	8	8				
Pennsylvania	56	4	2			
Rhode Island	8		8			
South Carolina	18	11	3		2	2
Tennessee	18	16				2
Texas	28	6	10		12	
Utah	6	1			1	4
Vermont	8	8				
Virginia	24	14				10
Wisconsin	24	24				
West Virginia	4	2				2
Totals	752	416	97	68	45	48

Pennsylvania will cast fifty votes for Quay and Kentucky sixteen for Bradley. Cullom has twelve uninstructed delegates from Illinois, who will now probably fall into line with the McKinley column.

There are 84 contested seats of delegates. The above table counts the "regular" delegates. In Texas there are 34 contests, but as these are mainly due to factional fights, it is impossible to say how they will affect the various candidates. Outside of Texas there are 50 contests, and of these 36 are against McKinley delegates, the others being for the seats of men who favor his opponents.

It must be remembered that the candidates other than McKinley have already obtained practically their maximum strength. The states which are yet to choose delegates are not those in which Reed, or Quay, or Morton, or Allison, or Cullom can expect any solid accession of strength. They are: California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Wyoming, and some scattered districts in other states. Every man who has carefully watched the trend of public feeling in the different states will see it is far more probable that the delegates from the states named above will be for McKinley than for any of his competitors.

There is another advantage which the Major has because of his commanding lead. The average man likes to be on the winning side, especially when no question of principle is involved. There is none in this. It is simply a question of choice among men. And it will be in accord with human nature for the majority of the doubtful delegates, given in the above table, and of those yet to be selected, to get into the McKinley bandwagon. The tidal wave of popular demand in his favor will also be a powerful factor in so inclining them, for the great majority of the Republicans of the nation desire the nomination of the "advance agent of prosperity."

OUR STAGNANT INDUSTRIES.

The depression in the great industrial interests continues, and will do so until adequate relief is obtained by the enactment of a properly protective tariff law. Reports from the great manufacturing centers of the East show an enormous aggregate suspension of work, or of reduction in the number of hands employed, and also of the amount of wages paid.

These facts once more demonstrate the fallacy of the Democratic promise that free raw materials would give prosperity to the manufacturing interests. The Wilson law allows wool to come in free, but the woolen industry is not prosperous. Below is given a few sample cases from among a large number of reports recently received at New York, and among them will be found a number of establishments whose raw material is wool:

The mill of the Waterloo Woolen company, Waterloo, N. Y., manufacturers of fine kerseys, flannels, carriage cloths and suitings, is running only three days a week.

Tobias H. Walters, hosiery manufacturer, trading as the Myra Hose company, 117 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors.

The Cutler Silk Manufacturing company, West Bethlehem, Pa., has assigned. The company is capitalized at $300,000, and in May of last year issued bonds for $100,000.

The Tremont Worsted company, of Methuen, Mass., has reduced its running time three days a week from lack of orders. English competition gluts the market.

The Merrimac Manufacturing company has lately closed its doors at Lowell, Mass. This curtailment of production, with that of other factories lately closed, gives a total of at least 642,000 silent spindles in New England.

The works of the Bigelow Carpet company, Clinton, Mass., have closed for an indefinite period.

The Merino Manufacturing company, of Olneyville, R. I., and all the mills in the Woonasquatucket Valley have decided to reduce the running time or cut the wages at once.

The Merrimac Manufacturing company, of Lowell, Mass., will shut down their cotton and print works this week, throwing out 2,800 employes, and stopping a weekly pay roll of $20,000.

The Wilton, N. H., Woolen company has shut down for an indefinite time, throwing about 500 people out of work.

The plant of the Halifax Hosiery Mills, at Lakeport, N. H., was knocked down at the recent auction to Hiram Leonard, of Boston, for $10,700. The property cost over $100,000.

With reference to the grand transportation scene now going on at the Lawrence Mills, Lowell, Mass., an official of the company says the change from cloth to hosiery manufacturing will cause a reduction of from 1,500 to 2,000 names on the pay rolls of the company.

MICHIGAN DEMOCRACY.

The free silver men of the Democratic party are amazed at the ease with which the sound money faction won in the Michigan state convention. A great deal of missionary work had been done in Michigan among the Democratic voters, especially the farmers. The fallacies of the 16 to 1 argument had been dinned into their ears with persistence, and it was confidently expected that the state convention would declare for free coinage at 16 to 1.

The outcome was surprising. The sound money element had so streng a majority that they adopted their resolutions without difficulty, and elected all their candidates for delegates and alternates at large. On closely-contested points they had fifty-eight majority. This unexpected result is another indication of the rapid passing of the 16 to 1 craze, and causes doubt as to whether, after all, the free silver Democrats will have a walk-over at the Chicago convention.

President Kruger has agreed that Rhodes, Hammond and their confreres shall not be executed. He is now considering what other penalty to inflict, so as to make the punishment fit the crime.

ANTI-M'KINLEY SCHEMES.

The Blade recognizes to the fullest extent the merits of all the candidates for the St. Louis nomination. Any one of them would make an excellent candidate and a good President. But it is so universally conceded that the nomination is practically equivalent to an election—which is admitted even by Democrats—that the campaign for the nomination takes on the character of a regular election campaign. The Blade supports Major McKinley because it believes him to be the best-equipped among the aspirants for the position, the one who would make the safest and wisest chief executive. In this, its opinion is backed up by that of an overwhelming majority of the Republican voters of the country.

We have no quarrel with the sturdy Republicans of Maine for advocating the merits of Speaker Reed, of whom they are properly proud, nor with the Republicans of other states who prefer him. Nor yet do we find fault with those Republicans who support Governor Morton, or Senators Allison or Quay, or Governor Bradley, or any other "favorite son."

But we do object to a junta of gentlemen who have taken for their war-cry, "Anything to beat McKinley!" They care not who may get the nomination, so that the Ohio man does not get it. Their opposition is not prompted by a sincere and honorable preference for any one of his competitors, but by personal enmity toward himself.

As state after state has sent McKinley delegations, either through instructions from the state convention or by district conventions, and it has thus become clear that he has, already, greater strength than any other candidate, these gentlemen have turned their attention to secret and unmanly methods. Now that it is as certain as any future event can be that McKinley will have enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot, they are attempting by foul means, to turn delegates instructed for or friendly to McKinley to some other candidate. Their only hope is in preventing his having a majority. If they can do that, they propose to wear out his friends by interminable balloting, as was done by the famous Grant phalanx at Chicago in 1880.

The principal scheme which has come to light so far is the effort to use the A. P. A. as a means of influencing delegates already chosen, or the conventions yet to be held. A small clique of personal enemies of McKinley in Columbus is active in this, acting in concert with the Eastern anti-McKinley junta. West of Ohio, the man apparently most active in this work is Representative Aldrich, of Chicago, who has made pilgrimages to Columbus for conference, and is active in the effort to use Senator Cullom as a stalking-horse in the Illinois state convention this week to defeat the Republicans of that state in their demand that the delegation be instructed for McKinley.

The reasons for this enmity on Mr. Aldrich's part are as yet unknown. In October, 1894, Major McKinley journeyed to Chicago to make a speech in Aldrich's behalf. It was the largest meeting ever held in the First district—one of the seven in the city of Chicago—and it was the consensus of opinion that McKinley had done Mr. Aldrich a signal favor. The latter gentleman seems to be as deficient in gratitude as he is in a sense of fair play.

At present, it is the plan, apparently, of these gentlemen to push Mr. Reed's candidacy. This is because he has greater strength than any of the other aspirants besides McKinley. Their unjust methods of warfare are certainly not adopted with the knowledge and consent of that gentleman. Tom Reed is a fair fighter, and would be the last man to sanction any cowardly attack based on an opponent's religion. Especially would he object to falsification on this point, such as has been used against McKinley.

However, the efforts of the "combine" will fail. We have too strong a belief in the intelligence and honesty of the Republicans of the nation to suppose for an instant that they can be used to serve the ends of this combine of state bosses and their henchmen. It is written that McKinley shall be the St. Louis nominee, and their machinations will only recoil upon themselves.

ILLINOIS FOR M'KINLEY.

The action of the Illinois Republican state convention last week was watched with intense interest by Republicans all over the Union. It was recognized that it was the supreme test of the power of the anti-McKinley combine. It was not a contest merely between Cullom and McKinley; for the Cullom movement was but a cloak to hide the efforts of the Eastern junta whose war cry is "any thing to beat McKinley."

The result is an overwhelming defeat for the bosses. The Republican masses won a complete, a sweeping victory.

Illinois is a state wherein the American Protective association is claimed to be particularly strong, and the falsehoods concocted in Columbus and taken up by the advisory board of the order were spread broadcast throughout the state. Nothing was left undone that could aid the effort to undermine McKinley in popular favor, and every device was exhausted in the convention to avoid a direct endorsement of the great Ohioan.

In point of fact, the battalions of the anti-McKinley strength was massed in a desperate attempt to break the center of the McKinley phalanx. Defeat, entire and overwhelming, followed the attempt.

It now is made clear that the will of the vast majority of the Republican voters of the nation must be respected. The action in Illinois renders McKinley's nomination as certain as any future event can well be. The entire power of the anti-McKinley combine was ineffective to control the action of a single state, wherein its greatest efforts were put forth. McKinley has now a majority of the delegates to the St. Louis convention. He can be defeated only by causing delegates already chosen to change their attitude. And it is too late to do this. The die is cast, and McKinley is victor.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

But two months yet remain of the present fiscal year, and it is pretty certain that the deficit for the twelvemonth will not be less than $25,000,000, which will give a total deficit of an $136,000,000 for the three years of the present Democratic administration.

This is a rugged fact which no amount of tergiversation can obscure in the public mind. The primary object of a tariff law is to produce revenue. It is the first dictate of common sense, in drafting such a measure, to make sure that it will provide enough revenue for all the needs of the government.

The Wilson law has not done this. It can not do it. It was made the vehicle of free trade fads and theories, which have shown their absurdity and falsity, when subjected to the supreme test of practical operation. The people demand a tariff that will produce sufficient revenue, so that the nation will not have to borrow money to pay its ordinary every-day expenses. And they will elect a Republican President and Congress this fall for the purpose of securing such a law.

The Democratic free traders are giving all the aid they can to the opponents of McKinley. Anybody but the leading advocate of protection will suit them.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Last week was a highly important one in politics, and especially in Republican circles. The Illinois state convention went for McKinley by a sweeping majority, and made it plain to the least informed on political movements that the enormous popular demand for his nomination is too strong for the politicians. Te people propose to name their own candidate, and their choice is McKinley. The strongest efforts of the anti-McKinley combination were put forth, but machine meaneuvering had no effect.

The Georgia Republicans split and elected two sets of delegates to St. Louis. Those in Arizona did the same thing, indorsed McKinley and declared for silver. Vermont Republicans did even better than their neighbors in New Hampshire. The latter indorsed both McKinley and Reed for the Presidency, but the Green Mountain men repudiated the Maine man and failed to refer to him in the resolutions which lauded Major McKinley and suggested that he would make excellent Presidential timber.

Among the Democrats, ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison carried away the honors and will have the 68 votes of Pennsylvania behind him when presented as a candidate before the Chicago convention. Michigan Democrats had a lively session. Silver cut an important figure, but in the convention sound money won a good majority. There is a strong silver minority among the district delegates, but as in the case of Pennsylvania the delegation is bound by unit rule.

The administration wing of the Nebraska Democracy held a convention Wednesday, just a week after the silver faction held its state gathering. Of course, there was no fight over the financial resolutions for none but sound money men had seats in the convention. Two sets of delegates will present themselves to the Chicago convention and the committee having the matter of contested seats in charge will have some hard work to do.

The Mississippi Democrats had too many men and not enough places for them. They elected five men delegates-at-large to the national convention, it being understood that the quintet is to cast but four votes. Senator-elect Money, the same who stopped the ink well heaved by Mr. Hall, of Nebraska, heads the list. Then come Gov. McLauren and Senators Walthall and George, and a prominent state leader. The convention declared for silver and indorsed Senator Walthall for Vice-President.

The two Colorado Senators, in view of the certainty that the St. Louis convention will adopt a sound money plank, have delivered themselves as to their attitude. Mr. Wolcott has announced that, while he is a silver man, he will go to St. Louis and make a fight; if he loses he will take his medicine. Senator Teller won't go to St. Louis, and has said on the floor of the Senate that if the platform declares for the gold standard it will have to travel without him, for he will get out of the party.

It is reported that Calixto Garcia, the old Cuban general, who escaped from Spain, and who recently landed in Cuba at the time the filibustering steamer Bermuda landed her cargo, is in command of the military operations of the Cubans, succeeding Gen. Gomez. It is rumored that Gomez is a traitor. He is not a Cuban, but a negro possessed with some milititary skill. As a soldier of fortune he has participated in many of the Central and South American revolutions. He was employed by the Cubans as general-in-chief at a salary of $45,000 for one year and permission to plunder. He drew his salary, and report has it that his agents have deposited large sums to his credit in banks in the United States. It is claimed in some quarters that Gomez has feathered his nest well, and that a portion of his bank roll consists of Spanish gold—in other words, he has ben bribed by the Spaniards. Gen. Garcia fights with a rope around his neck. Twice he has been condemned to death by the Spaniards, but each time his sentence has been commuted. If captured again he is not expected to be so fortunate.

If reports be true, Gen. Garcia has inflicted a severe defeat on the Spanish forces. It is claimed that he fell upon a force of 2,500 and slaughtered some 300. The entire detachment would have been annihilated but for the opportune appearance of some Spanish gunboats.

Another affair about which the Spaniards are saying little is the explosion of a quantity of dynamite in the palace of the captain general. Some of the roof fell in and there was a little other damage done. Gen. Weyler was naturally disturbed, but all efforts to apprehend the dynamiters have been unavailing.

An American schooner named Competitor, loaded with arms and ammunition, has been captured by the Spaniards and several of the crew killed. It is claimed that there were some Americans among the number killed, and that the schooner was seized on the high seas instead of in Cuban waters, as is claimed by the Spanish, who go so far as to say that she was unloading men and arms when discovered.

There was great astonishment when the Boer court pronounced sentence upon the leaders in the recent rebellion in the Transvaal. All had pleaded guilty, but were unprepared for the dose of justice that the court proceeded to deal. John Hays Hammond, an American, and three other leaders were sentenced to death, and some 60 others to heavy fines, imprisonment and subsequent banishment.

This raised a great row in England, where filibustering is considered a legitimate industry—when the British are the violators of neutrality laws—and Joe Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, immediately sent a telegram to Kruger, in which he practically said that he thought the Boers' court had probably carried out the law, but he (Chamberlain) assumed that executive clemency would be exercised in all cases.

Had President Kruger waited until he received this message before commuting the sentences of the reformers it is barely possible that he would not have taken as speedy action as he did to relieve the anxiety of the four men sentenced to die. The message of Mr. Chamberlain is considered most impolitic, for the reason that the secretary assumed that the Boer government did not intend to enforce the sentences of its courts and that the whole thing was a piece of opera bouffe. Kruger may resent this.

The astonishment and alarm of the English at the sentence imposed on the reformers was nothing compared with what came after. Dr. Jameson, when he made his dash across the frontier, had in his baggage a copy of a cipher. This cipher fell into the hands of the Boers, and they proceeded to translate a few messages that had been sent from the Transvaal to Cape Colony. These messages make interesting reading. They not only prove the guilt of the men who pleaded guilty, but convict persons high in authority of connivance in the raid. Cecil Rhodes, the then premier of Cape Colony, is shown to have been a leading spirit in the affair and many Englishmen also took a hand—from the outside. This evidence was most convincing, and the reformers made haste to plead guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the court.

In England there seems to be a difference of opinion. Some of the newspapers demand the punishment of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes and all others involved in the affair, while other papers like the London Times support Rhodes, and say he should not be punished just to appease the Boers. Mr. Rhodes is characterized as a great "imperialist" and his only crime consisted in endeavoring to advance the interests of the British in South Africa. For this he should not be punished, according to their reasoning.

Friday was an unlucky day for the shah of Persia. He started to worship at a shrine near Teheran when a fanatic put a bullet through his heart, making widows of many wives and orphans of many children. The shah had been on the throne since 1849 and was the best known Asiatic ruler, having made at least one visit to the courts of Europe where he was by no means a welcome guest owing to the peculiar domestic habits of himself and suite. The assassin is said to belong to the Babi set, thousands of whom were put to death early in the reign of the shah because their agitation against public corruption became so great as to be a menace to the government. The shah is succeeded by his second son, a man well along in years but said to be without capacity or government. There is a possibility the eldest son of the shah may not take kindly to the accession of his younger brother and may make trouble.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, stormed around the Senate Friday and let loose another of his tirades against the President and other persons and things which displeased him. When he finished his talk Senator Hill, of New York, took the trouble to reply to him and the "wild Democrat from the Palmetto state" was given an oratorical castigation. Tillman, in the course of his remarks, announced that he was going to the Chicago convention as a delegate and if the platform did not suit he should bolt. Mr. Hill said that he proposed to stand by the platform and nominee and if the South Carolina man went there for any other purpose he ought not to be admitted, and would not be. The two senators carried on their quarrel at considerable length, and when the smoke cleared away the "pitchfork" seemed to have been worsted.

The Methodist quadrennial conference opened at Cleveland Friday and the question of women delegates bobbed up before the roll was called. The contest was so noisy that the good Bishop Bowman, who presided, urged the delegates to remember that they were in a Methodist conference and not in a political convention. The question took several forms but no action was taken, the whole matter being referred to a committee. The women have a majority of this committee in their favor, but when the fight comes off in the conference it will be a lively one. In the meantime the four women delegates will hold their seats until the battle is over and it is by no means certain that they will be unseated. The rules provide that no change can be made in the constitution except by a three-fourths majority of all the votes cast at the several conferences. It is claimed that while the proposition in favor of the admission of women carried by an immense majority, it lacked some 20 votes of the necessary three-fourths. Nevertheless four women were elected lay delegates and they are sitting in the conference.

BUSINESS AND FINANCE.

The signs of improvement in general business continue to multiply. Prices do not show any material gain in the great staple lines, but the retail demand for articles of consumption is steadily growing better. This is particularly the case with the grocery trade, and in a somewhat less degree with the demand for dry goods and in the shoe trade. The coming of spring has quickened the retail business into renewed life, and this will, in widening circles, benefit all lines of business even usually.

The New York bank reserves increased last week, which shows that the amount of money in circulation is abundant for the demands of business. Another evidence of this sufficiency of currency is found in the fact that as yet there is no expansion of bank note circulation. In the past, the changes in the total amount of bank notes out has always had a pretty close relation to the total volume of the currency. Between 1877 and 1882, when rapidly expanding trade called for larger circulating medium, oustanding bank-notes increased $41,000,000. Between 1882 and 1887, when the Bland dollars were immensely overflooding circulation, the bank-note supply decreased $79,500,000, and this was before the heavy bond redemptions, which began only in 1888. The $100,000,000 bond issue of last February, which went largely into the hands of banks, has since then served to increase the bank circulation only to the extent of $10,600,000, and it is noteworthy that out of this aggregate the increase for April contributes only $2,800,000. In fact, out of the $250,000,000 new United States bonds floated since January, 1894, only enough have been put up against new circulation to increase the total supply of notes by $16,200,000. This is a perfectly adequate witness to the fact that the nation's currency supply is still entirely sufficient.

With this abundance of money, the loan market shows no material change in rates. Call loans in New York closed Saturday at 2½ per cent. Time money during last week was characterized by a fairly good demand. The offerings were some reduction in the amount offered by the foreign agencies. Rates continue as lately quoted, and are 3 per cent for thirty to ninety days, 3½ for four to five months, 4 for six months.

The reports of gold for the week were $1,496,694, of which $1,451,691 went to Paris. The week's imports of gold were $40,232, all from Central America and the West Indies. Since January 1, the total exports of gold were $18,137,358; total imports of gold since January 1, $18,962,726.

This week's market for stocks opened strong at an advance based on the increased grain movement to market. On Tuesday the advance was checked by the news from the Transvaal; and the subsequent brief recovery turned into dullness and slow decline as exchange rates rose and gold exports began again. The railway bond market has been extremely dull and the movement in prices, as a rule, was narrow and irregular.

WOLCOTT COMES DOWN.

Nothing more clearly reveals the waning of the free silver fallacy than the actions of the Republican leaders in the silver states. The "turning-down" of Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, by the Republican state conventions has proved a warning to the others, and shown the free silver clique in the Senate that the tide of public opinion is running the other way.

The letter of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, shows that he is hurrying down from the toplofical position he and his confreres have hitherto held. The sum and substance of his epistle is that he is a Republican first and a free silver man next. He admits that "both of the two great parties are apparently opposed to free coinage by the United States." He warns his Colorado constituents against Populism, the triumph of which, he thinks, would be the worst disaster that could befall the nation. Hence he wishes the silver delegates to the St. Louis convention to support the candidate "most friendly to Western interests."

Senator Wolcott is a man of brains and talent, and it is to be regretted that he took up the cause of silver at 16 to 1. The country is friendly to silver by a big majority, but it is not willing to change the standard to silver, cut down the dollar of accounts to half its present purchasing power, and array the United States with Mexico and other countries whose finances are on a fluctuating silver basis. Mr. Wolcott evidently reads the signs of the times aright, and hence hastens to get under cover before the storm breaks.

There are evidences of a desire on the part of the Democrats to delay the report of the Venezuelan commission, so that the question shall not come up in the Presidential campaign. It makes no difference, however. The real issue is prosperity vs. Democratic hard times. On that the people's minds are made up, and they are merely waiting until November to formally record their verdict.

Cheering news comes from South Carolina, that the Republicans have more than a fighting chance of carrying that state, and thus of dealing a body blow at both Cleveiandism and Tillmanism.

Joe Manley gives up gracefully.

TIME AND DISTANCE.

Atlanta is 608 miles from St. Louis.
Mobile is 1237 miles from New York.
St. Louis is 265 miles from Louisville.
Denver is 917 miles west of St. Louis.
Lisbon is 2957 knots from Fire Island.
Boston is 1208 miles east of St. Louis.
Vienna is 4115 miles from Washington.
Louisville is 834 miles from New York.
Baltimore is 188 miles from New York.
Indianapolis is 240 miles from St. Louis.
St. Louis is 920 miles west of Baltimore.
Hertford is 1133 miles east of St. Louis.
Chicago is 900 miles west of New York.
Indianapolis is 808 miles from New York.
Boston and New York are 217 miles apart.
Sandy Hook is 22 knots from the Battery.
Tucson, Ariz., is 1608 miles from St. Louis.
From St. Louis to Boise City is 1770 miles.
Cairo is 3848 miles southeast of Washington.
It is 1825 miles from Washington to Panama.
Topeka is 545 miles west of the Mound City.
From Bremen to Sandy Hook is 3484 knots.
From New York to Cape Sable is 450 knots.
Wilmington, Del., is 967 miles from St. Louis.
Little Rock is 1298 miles west of New York.
From Washington to Batavia is 11,118 miles
It is 3204 knots from New York to Bordeaux.
Des Moines, Ia., is 333 miles north of St. Louis.
Gibraltar is 3150 miles southeast of Washington.
Halifax is 780 miles northeast of Washington.
Montreal is only 471 miles north of Washington.
Manilla is 9300 miles from our national capital.
Honolulu is 4513 miles west of Washington City.
The capital of Arkansas is 345 miles from St. Louis.
From Washington to Athens, Greece, is 5005 miles.
San Francisco, Cal., is 3250 miles west of New York.
It is 4880 miles from Washington to Constantinople.
From Washington to Algiers the voyage is 3425 miles.
London is 3315 miles northeast of Washington City.
Copenhagen is 3895 miles distant from Washington.
Lima, Peru, is 3515 miles southwest of Washington.
Edinburgh is 3275 miles northeast of Washington.
It is 1077 miles from New York to Jacksonville, Fla.
Jerusalem is 5495 miles east of our national capital.
The distance from Bombay to Washington is 8548 miles.
Portland, in Maine, is 1267 miles northeast of St. Louis.
In three days a letter from Havana will reach New York.
In ten days a letter from New York will arrive in Bremen.
From New York to Los Angeles is a journey of 3107 miles.
Zanzibar, in southeast Africa, is 7672 miles from Washington.
From Venice to Washington is

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Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Pipsecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
Battle of Corinth, Miss.
Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.
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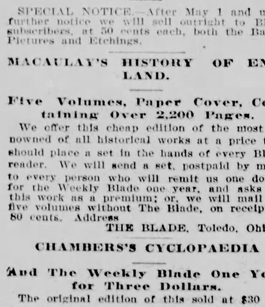


No. 6754—LADY'S CAPE.

soie and satin ribbon combined to produce this very charming and stylish cape. The neck is finished with standing loops of ribbon, between which the ruching of plaited mousseline falls. A round yoke of the mousseline de soie in outer front is shaped by shoulder seams, and forms the upper portion, the circular cape being joined to its lower edge, falls around the form in rippling folds produced by its unique shaping. The yoke is covered with point applique lace, the lower edges being outlined with a double row of plaited mousseline de soie of graduated widths. This decoration is bought plaited and ready to sew on. A handsome tie bow with long ends of satin ribbon is placed at the lower front edge of yoke. A firm interlining covered with Persian or Dresden taffeta gives style and a dainty finish to this fashionable cape. Plain and brocaded silks, with Persian, ombre, Chine, satin, duchesse, peau de soie, etamine and grenadine all make handsome capes trimmed in this style. Other materials and decoration will be suggested by individual taste.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this cape for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 1⅝ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6754 and retails for thirty cents, is cut in sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6690—LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.

Another style of the popular shirt waist is here given, made of fancy striped batiste, and worn with a satin stock cravatte. Turnover and standing collars are provided in the pattern, either style of which can be joined permanently, or both made separately and buttoned on to the shaped band that finishes the neck. The shirt waist closes in front with single or buttons through a box plait formed on the right front edge, gathers at the neck causing pretty fullness over the bust. The full back is gathered at the top and joined to the yoke lining that has a straight lower edge, the double-pointed yoke being laid over, stitched on its lower edges, thus insuring a neat and durable finish. Gathers or a casing and draw string can be used to adjust the fullness at the waist line. Bishop shirt sleeves are gathered top and bottom into straight cuffs that close with cuff buttons or links, pointed laps finishing the openings at the back of sleeves. The lower edge of waist is worn under the skirt, and a belt of the material or a fancy belt of leather, gilt or ribbon encircles the waist. Lawn, percale, sateen, cambric, dimity, Oxford or Madras shirting in checks, stripes, Persian or fancy designs all make up stylishly by the mode.

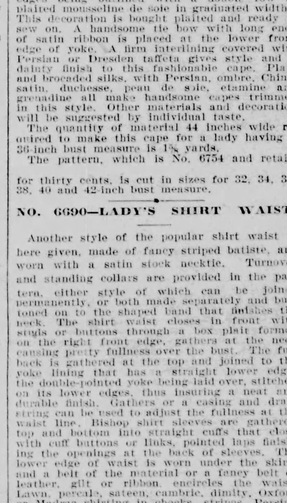
The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this shirt waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 4¼ yards.

No. 6690—LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.

The pattern, which is No. 6690 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust measure.

NO. 6747—LADY'S NIGHT OR LOUNGING GOWN.

Fine white cambric is here daintily trimmed with embroidered edging and insertion to match. The full fronts and back are joined by under-arm seams, the tops being gathered and joined to slightly rounded yoke portions that join in shoulder seams. The fashionable arrangement of the right front is made to close invisibly at the left side, the yoke of tucking, insertion and embroidery being handsomely revealed between the lapels of round collar. Full bishop sleeves are gathered top and bottom, the wrists being completed with a frill of embroidery gathered into a band of insertion.



No. 6747—LADY'S NIGHT OR LOUNGING GOWN.

This style is particularly adapted for warm weather, and can be prettily developed in printed lawn with Valenciennes lace and insertion for decoration to wear as a lounging robe. Any soft, light materials will make up well in this style, nainsook, linen lawn, batiste or fine muslin with lace or embroidery being usually chosen for night gowns.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this robe for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 7 yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6747, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6746—LADY'S WRAPPER.

Black and white striped lawn made this pretty and graceful house gown, Valenciennes lace edging decorating the bretelles, collar, belt and wrists. The full fronts and back are gathered with a heading at the top center, and arranged over a glove-fitted lining of basque length, which is faced at the top to square yoke depth. The fronts close in center with buttons and buttonholes, the fullness lapping to close invisibly. The smooth adjustment over the hips is secured by under-arm darts, the side-back seams that show to advantage the graceful curves of the figure. Gathered bretelles are arranged over the shoulders, the edges of which are prettily finished with narrow lace. Medium-sized gigot sleeves are gathered at the top, and disposed over comfortable linings, the wrists being edged with lace. The rolling collar finishes the neck. Attractive house gowns in this style can be made from wash silks, soft woolens or cotton fabrics. Lace, embroidery, insertion, gimp or braid adapted to all wash fabrics, and can be as plainly finished as desired. The sleeve and body linings can be omitted if a very cool gown is demanded.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this wrapper for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 5¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6746, and retails for thirty cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

No. 6746—LADY'S WRAPPER.

for thirty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6740—BOY'S SAILOR BLOUSE SUIT.

Navy blue cloth made this attractive suit, the broad sailor collar, cuffs and shield being of white serge, decorated with rows of narrow blue braid. The blouse is fitted with shoulder and under-arm seams, an elastic being inserted in the hem that finishes the lower edge to adjust it in true sailor style. The fronts are closed invisibly, but buttons and buttonholes can be used if so preferred. The broad sailor collar ends in pointed lapels that are joined to the cut-away neck in front, the shield portion being simulated by a facing on the underwaist, which is disclosed between the lapels. A pocket is inserted on the left front. The sleeves are gathered top and bottom and finished with round cuffs at the wrists, neatly trimmed with rows of braid. The knee trousers are shaped by inside and outside leg seams, small hip darts fitting them closely at the top. The closing is at the sides, where pockets are made, and a hip pocket can be inserted on the right hip if wanted. Buttonholes are made in under waistbands, and placed on the top to attach the trousers to the under waist, or buttons for suspenders can be put on if so preferred. Pretty suits are thus made up in various combinations of materials and colors, black and red, brown and fawn, or tan with cream being very stylish. The mode is suitable for wash suits of pique, Galatea, duck, grass linen, or flannel; braid, embroidery or

No. 6740—BOY'S SAILOR BLOUSE SUIT.

insertion all being used to trim suits in this style.

The quantity of material 27 inches wide required to make this suit for a boy eight years of age is 3¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6740 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for boys of four, six, eight and ten years of age.

NO. 6756—MISS'S BLAZER.

Fancy figured mohair that matches the skirt made this natty jacket, which is worn over a blouse or skirt waist for general outing or best wear. The open fronts are neatly shaped by single bust darts and are reversed in square-shaped lapels above the bust, that extend to form a rolling collar and join in seam in back of neck. Under-arm and side back gores, with

No. 6756—MISS'S BLAZER.

a curved center seam, complete the close-fitting adjustment in back of the waist line, extended fullness below being laid in plaits at the end of the back and side back seams. The fashionable sleeves are shaped in three sections, the center seams being opened and stitched on each side after it is joined. Machine stitching simulates cuffs and finishes all edges in regular tailor style, smoked pearl buttons in groups of three decorating the fronts, lapels and wrists of sleeves. A single strap buttoned on underneath, just below the revers, can be used to hold the fronts together if so desired. All light-weight coatings, covert and ladies' cloth, tweed, cheviot, mohair, serge or other firmly woven woolen dress fabrics will develop satisfactorily by the mode. A new and rather "swell" fancy is to have a skirt of small checked woolen in navy blue and white with jacket of the broadcloth in this style, lapels and collar being faced with the check. The same idea is carried out in brown, black, green, gray and tan.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this jacket for a miss fourteen years of age is 3 yards.

The pattern which is No. 6756, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for misses of twelve, fourteen and sixteen years of age.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a seaprate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

To get BUST or BREAST measure, put the tape measure all of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

OLD FAVORITES.

TO A SKELETON.

(The MS. of this poem, which appeared during the first quarter of the present century, was said to have been found in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, near a perfect human skeleton, and to have been sent by the curator to the "Morning Chronicle" for publication. It excited so much attention that every effort was made to discover the author, and a responsible party went so far as to offer a reward of 50 guineas for information that would discover its origin. The author preserved his incognito, and, we believe, has never been discovered.)

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full.
This narrow cell was life's retreat.
This space was thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye,
But start not at the dismal void—
If social love that eye employed;
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and sun are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And when it could not praise was chained;
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity!

Say, did these fingers delve the mine?
Or with the envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear a gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth and fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod?
If from the bowers of ease they fled,
To seek affliction's humble shed;
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's cot returned—
These feet with angel wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky!

Hair Restored to Natural Color.

My hair was very gray. I tried everything, but received no satisfactory results till I used Zulu Vuller, which will in two weeks restore any head of hair or beard to its natural color, and produce a healthful lustre and beautiful growth. I have several friends that are now using it, and all are delighted with the results. Zulu Vuller costs $2.50 a package, but by writing to Wilson & Co., Box 167, New Concord, O., and inclosing nineteen 2-cent stamps, to pay postage and expense, telling them that you would like to try Zulu Vuller, they will mail you a trial package, which contains enough to restore the hair of two persons to natural color, and if it does not restore the color satisfactorily in two weeks they will return you stamps. It is harmless, but wonderful in its results, and as they guarantee every package to restore the natural color in two weeks or return the money, I think big money could be made selling it.

OPINIONS FROM JUDGE.

She—You smell horribly of stale tobacco, sir.

He—I am sorry, dear. I will light a fresh cigar directly, love.

Stranger (entering editorial room of the Squashville Universe)—Say, boss, I'm a New York newspaper man, I am, an' if you'll lend me a dime I'll tell ye how ter increase yer circulation.

Editor (producing the coin)—How?

Stranger—Run a hundred yards in ten seconds.

Cholly—Darling, I have never loved before, I swear it.

Ethel—I know that, George; but how many times have you lied about it before?

Waggs—Every furniture mover is an iconclast.

Jaggs—How do you figure that?

Waggs—Because every spring he breaks your household gods.

Mrs. Strongmind—Do you think that greenbacks should be retired, Charles?

Cholly Strongmind (Yale tackle)—Oh, my! you oughter see me tackle one of 'em. Dingding! Ambulance!

Her New Parasol.

She bought a pretty parasol
Of an entrancing shade,
But dared not take it in the sun
For fear that it would fade.
—Washington Star.

Dad Its Advantages.

"Dear me," exclaimed Rip Van Winkle, looking at his watch. "If I haven't gone and slept twenty years, I am a prohibitionist. Well, my debts are outlawed by this time, anyhow."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old Sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer, *50 years ago.* In the laboratory, it is different. There, modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might..... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—*it's Ayer's.*

A NATTY COMBINATION.

Numbered among woman's rights is the unquestionable one of pretty lingerie. While the so-called strong-minded ones in public are clamoring for privileges foreign to her sex, in private they are devoting much energy to the selection of their dainty underwear. No one of them is above this feminine vagary.

Every variety of one-piece garment is to the fore. Designers vie with each other to see who can introduce the most satisfactory article. The latest development in this line is the "Marguerite." It is a combination petticoat and corset-cover, to be worn under sheer lawn, grass linen and mousseline frocks. The body part is cut into a deep-pointed yoke, shirred into a band of embroidered beading two inches wide. Through this pink ribbons are drawn following the outline of the yoke and formed into fetching bows on the shoulders. The skirt portion is voluminous and attractively decorated in lace and embroidery. The belt is narrow and ribbon-run, the material being an exquisite quality of linen cambric.

Many Parisian haberdashers devote themselves exclusively to the making of novelties, for which they obtain fancy prices. This method has done much to encourage extravagance in lingerie, as women take especial pride in owning odd articles of apparel and are willing to expend small fortunes in such finery.

RIDES FASTEST OF CAMELS

But Not Astride, for the Splitting Gait Would Be Fatal.

Woman has made her greatest "strides" in this century in Australia. It was in Australia that the bifurcated skirt was first worn in public streets, probably as a preparation for the strides. It was in Australia that women first took to bicycling, and that riding astride of a horse came into

FASTEST CAMEL IN AUSTRALIA.

vogue among them as a civilized practice. With this note there is a picture from a photographer of Miss Helen Benporah, sitting on an animal which she habitually rides and which takes the longest and strangest strides of any quadruped.

Miss Benporah's pet is the fastest in all Australia. To keep the saddle when he is pacing his wobbly gait is to show one's self equal to riding the ends of a steamer's twin walking beams, that continually "hump" themselves up and down, alternately. Camels have the attitude of appearing to sniff the distance like a fiery war horse. But they are not often trained to be fleet; in fact, the British army in India has not succeeded well in making camels useful for anything except slow transportation. In India, according to Kipling, the camel is "the devil, the ostrich and the orphan child in one." In Australia the new woman has tamed the beast, and brought it to sweet reasonableness. Miss Benporah does not ride her mounts of the splitting gait astride. If she did she soon would be in halves.

YOUR GEM AND FLOWER.

January—The garnet and snowdrop, symbolic of constancy, true friendship, fidelity and purity.

February—The amethyst and primrose; sincerity, freedom from care and strife.

March—The bloodstone and violets; strength, wisdom, bravery and love.

April—The diamond and daisy; innocence, purity and peace.

May—The emerald and hawthorn; immortality and a happy domestic life.

June—An agate and honeysuckle; health, wealth, a long and happy life.

July—The ruby and water lily; charity, dignity and faith in love.

August—The sardonyx and poppy; conjugal love and good fortune.

September—Sapphire and morning glory; equanimity and peace of mind, protection against envy and treachery.

October—The opal and hops; hope, purity and courage.

November—The topaz and chrysanthemum; fidelity in friendship and love.

December—Turquoise and holly; prosperity, success, fortune and fame.

Good morning, have you read Thos. Slater's advertisement for men on page 3?

THE GAY PARSOLS.

The Newest Designs Are Genuine Works of Art.

The new parasols are perfect dreams of beauty, and one and all look as if designed by some great artist. Chiffon and lace and silk; silk and lace and chiffon, with a few flowers added, make up these dainty affairs. Imagine anything more dainty than a white silk parasol covered with white chiffon in festoons caught here and there with bunches of violets. A huge bunch of violets at the top fastened by a bow of violet ribbon gives a finishing touch to the whole. Another parasol that is making a bid for favor is of white net covered with eight wide ruffles of the narrowest butter lace. Sometimes this same idea is carried out with black net, making a more useful, if not so dainty article.

Artificial flowers play an important part in the decoration of the new parasols, and a bunch of some flower that harmonizes with the silk parasol is added to one of the plainest of them. A white net parasol that has only to be seen to be coveted has every rib outlined with tiny pink rosebuds and a bunch of the same tied at the top with a bow of white ribbon having a design of dainty little rosebuds on it. Violets lend themselves to the same style of decoration as well as any tiny flower that one pleases.

White satin and black and yellow satin parasols have beautiful designs in lace applique on to them, sometimes in sprays over the entire parasol, and again as a deep border round the edge.

Taffeta silk in all the newest designs is made up into parasols of a more useful nature and the coloring in some of them is most artistic. These are also trimmed in lace, but silks are so pretty in themselves that they do not need anything more. The lighter colors are the favorites, although some darker shades are seen that make most stylish parasols for general use. The craze for grass linen has even extended to parasols, and some very handsome ones, having an openwork design, are made up over silk of a bright color.

Black net and black satin parasols are extensively trimmed with butter lace, or spangles, and are very brilliant and effective. Some red parasols are seen which will be used later at the seashore and mountains, as nothing seems to quite take their place for genuine effectiveness.

A Light Costume.

A certain young woman was anxious to impress her friend with her knowledge in general and her French in particular. She sought and obtained an interview with a noted woman writer. "Well," said a friend to whom she was relating the story of her call, "how was she dressed?" "Oh, well," she answered, "she wasn't dressed up much in the morning. She just wore her nom de plume!" On another occasion, being remiss in returning a neighboring call, she said, "Well, really, you must excuse me; for we have had sickness and death in the house, and vice versa!"—The Transcript.

AN IDYL OF FIVE SUMMERS.

1892.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade.

"The mills are runnin' double time," the horny-handed said.

"Why do the mills run night and day?" said Grover-on-parade.

"Because McKinley and his bill have made a heavy trade."

Then Grover he looked solemn, the horny-handed smiled.

The office seeker winked a wink, the Britishers looked wild.

And they put their heads together, and the voters they beguiled

To swipe McKinley and Protective Tariff.

1893.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade.

"They've shut the bloody mill down," the horny-handed said.

"Why have they shut the mill down?" said Grover-on-parade.

"All on account of you, old man, and your bloomin' old Free Trade."

Then Grover he looked weary, and the horny-handed mutt.

The Congressmen looked scary, and the Britishers looked glad.

And the voters they looked anxious, and all because they had

Helped swipe McKinley and Protective Tariff.

1894.

"Where's all the people rushin' to?" said Grover-on-parade.

"They're breakin' for the savings bank," the banker sadly said.

"Wot are they rushin' there for?" said Grover-on-parade.

"To grab their money out, because you've given them Free Trade."

Then Grover he looked puzzled, and the banker he looked blue.

And the treasury went empty, and the public debt it grew.

And the people swore they'd be content if once again they knew

McKinley and his good Protective Tariff.

1895.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade.

"We're sellin' wool for 16 cents," the sturdy farmer said.

"Why won't it bring much more than that?" said Grover-on-parade.

"Because it's in the free list in your beastly old Free Trade."

Then Grover looked astonished, and the farmer he looked beat.

For he could get but fifty cents for sixty pounds of wheat.

And he vowed he never more would help the Democrats to beat

McKinley and his high Protective Tariff.

1896.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Grover-on-parade.

"The people's got enough Free Trade," the horny-handed said.

"Why have they got enough Free Trade?" said Grover-on-parade.

"Because they ain't got no work, since you have got Free Trade."

Then Grover stroked his pocket book, the British hugged their gold.

The voters counted up the lies the Democrats had told.

And swore they'd have another deal, and have again the old

McKinley and his high Protective Tariff.

LIVING EX-GOVERNORS.

Nebraska May Boast of Eight, but Vermont Can Show Eleven.

When Nebraska points to eight living ex-governors as an evidence of the salubrity of her climate, the walls of even Vermont modesty are broken down, for eleven ex-governors who have thus far refused to be reckoned among the majority give her claim to a seat in the front row of contestants.

The venerable war governor of the state Frederick Holbrook, is still living at Brattleboro. He was elected to office 35 years ago, and is the oldest of those who have filled Vermont's executive chair. George W. Hendee, of Morrisville, filled out the unexpired term of Peter T. Washburne, who died in 1870, and John W. Stewart, of Middlebury was governor from 1870 until 1872. In 1878, Senator Redfield Proctor, the marble magnate and President Harrison's secretary of War, was elected governor. His successors, all of whom are living, were Roswell Farnham, of Bradford, John L. Barstow, of Shelburne, Samuel E. Pingree, of Hartford, Ebenezer J. Ormsbee, of Brandon, William P. Dillingham, of Waterbury, Carrol S. Page, of Hyde Park, and Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro.

Gov. Woodbury will be added to this list next fall and will fill out an even dozen of men who have received the state's highest gift. The Green Mountain range so equally halves Vermont that it is an unwritten but seldom if ever broken law to choose alternate governors from opposite sides of the state.

His First Impression.

"That umbrella you lent me yesterday—" said the man who had just come into the office.

"Yes?"

"Here it is. I came to return it."

"Dear me!" was the absent-minded reply. "I had no idea it was in such bad condition as all that!"—Mexico City Herald.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 30 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons $21.50. Send for large Catalogue.

No. 164—Serrey Harness. Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

No. 725—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $50.00. As good as sells for $60.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE BLADE'S

ONLY PLACE ON EARTH TO GET AN $85.00 WHEEL FOR $47.50.

Toledo Blade Bicycle

GENTLEMEN'S WHEEL. LADY'S WHEEL.

EVERY PART MADE UPON HONOR.

This Bicycle Shipped to Any Part of the United States by Freight, and The Weekly Blade One Year to Any Address, Ordered For

ONLY $47.50.

Toledo, Ohio, is celebrated for many things, among which are the most popular and widely circulated one-cent paper published in the United States; it contains the largest number of bicycle factories in the world, and more bicycles are built in it than in any other city on earth. Coupling these two facts together, it is proper for the Toledo Blade to combine an excellent bicycle with its subscription offers after the popular plan under which we have sold so many thousand sewing machines during the past ten years.

We have, therefore, contracted with one of the best bicycle manufacturers to supply us with a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS machine, built on honor, adapted for all uses and for all roads, that we can offer to our readers FOR CASH, at a price considerably less than even cheap machines are sold.

The wheel we offer is built to retail for $85, and we guarantee it to be fully equal to any wheel which retails for even $100. The cheapest bicycle now sold in the United States, and built to sell in competition with good wheels, retails for $50 to $65; but you must remember that such wheels are not worth any more than this price. They are not durable, nor adapted for ordinary country roads.

We want it distinctly understood that the wheel we now offer is actually worth from $85 to $100, and can not be bought any place else in the world, except of the Toledo Blade, for less than $85.

We propose now to offer by way of experiment, JUST ONE HUNDRED of these wheels, including a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, for

$47.50 Each.

The wheels will be shipped by freight to the address given, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of wheel. This will be but a small sum, as the crated wheel is light.

Above we give small cuts of the wheel, both ladies' and gentlemen's pattern, which give a fair idea of its appearance. The following is a detailed description of the works and parts:

The cuts above show that the gentleman's wheel is diamond frame, the ladies' drop frame. The frames are of large-sized cold-drawn seamless steel tubing, heavily reinforced. The head is 9 inches in length of 1⅛-inch tubing; rest of frame 1⅛ inches; front forks with extra reinforcing, the crown of a new and improved pattern, the rear forks and braces are of ⅞-inch tubing. The entire frame is not only light and strong, but very durable.

The handle bars are of seamless steel tubing, highest grade. The handles are of medium drop, with corkaline grips. Genuine silver tipped; or you can have ram's horn (upturned) handles, same finish, if you prefer them.

The most important portion of a bicycle as regards durability is the wheels. The rims are of the finest rock elm to be obtained, with the "Plymouth" lock joint; tangent spokes, of the very best drawn steel, cold swaged; wheels 28 inches high, with 68 gear; but you can have a higher or lower gear if you so desire.

We furnish either the "Vim" single tube tire, or the Morgan & Wright "quick repair" double tubes.

The bearings are the best and latest pattern, absolutely dust proof, perfectly true, polished perfectly. The steel balls are of the usual sizes, ⅜ and ¼ inches diameter, with 153 to each bicycle.

The cranks are equal to the best, made of hardened spring steel of the best quality. They can not get loose, for they are keyed to the axle and threaded for the pedals.

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THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

BLAINE AND RECIPROCITY

What the Great Leader Thought Concerning These Provisions.

No feature of the McKinley bill interested Mr. Blaine more than that of reciprocity. He often spoke of it and with a great interest and followed its operation with the greatest care and attention. What his view of it was can be better told in his own words than otherwise. Here are some extracts from probably the last article which he ever prepared for the public upon the question. It appeared in the North American Review just prior to the election of 1894. The following are extracts from the article, which is too long to be reproduced in full:

"We are attempting to increase our trade by reciprocity treaties in the right direction. For a series of years our trade with the rest of the world has been largely in our favor, but we have annually against us so large sums in Spanish America as to outweigh our balances elsewhere. If we can in any degree lessen that sum we shall save a portion of our gold that is now being retained on the other side of the Atlantic from our large exports to pay drafts from Spanish America on citizens of the United States made payable in London. The reciprocity policy is the first attempt at a change. Already the treaties negotiated have reduced our West India and South American balances to an appreciable extent, and if supported will be the means of greatly lessening what has been so long an enormous balance against us in Spanish America. For the year ending August 31, 1892, our total exports to Cuba were $19,730,000, and for the same period the proceeds the year they were $11,900,000, an increase of 65 per cent. The annual amount of exports from the United States to Cuba during the 15 years from 1887 to 1891 did not vary greatly, and averaged $11,700,000. The increase in 1892 represents a gain of 67 per cent. over the average annual amount for 15 years previous. Moreover, of this gain nearly $8,000,000 was in flour and $2,000,000 was in pork and other provisions, thus making three-fourths of the increased exports to Cuba the products of the farm. It was said by William Pitt in 1792 that he had re-conquered the United States by their increased commerce with the mother country, that within eight years from the treaty of peace the republic had given more commerce to Great Britain than when George III. was ruler of America. By virtue of reciprocity treaties (an advantage which Pitt did not have), we shall conquer by commerce far better than by force of arms, and gradually establish such mutual interests between Cuba and this country that commercially the two countries will be one. * * * The narrowest result of reciprocity that was negotiated with any country was with Brazil, a country in which time is especially needed to change the lines of commerce. In the end it will probably show as good results proportionately as any

HOME-MADE SUNSHINE.

What care I—as the days go by—
Whether gloomy or bright the sky?
What care I what the weather may be?
Cold or warm—'tis the same to me.
For my dear home skies—they are always blue;
And my dear home weather (the glad days thro')
Is "beautiful summer" from morn till night.
And my feet walk ever in love's true light.

And why? Well, here is my baby sweet,
Following me round on his restless feet,
Smiling on me thro' his soft blue eyes,
And gladdening and brightening my in-door skies.
And baby's father, with fond, true heart
(To baby and me, home's better part)—
His face is sunshine, and we rejoice
In the music heard in his loving voice.

So why should we heed—as the days go by—
The gloom or the light of the weather and sky
Of the outside world, when we're busy all day
Manufacturing sunshine which fades not away?
With smiles, with kisses, with peace and with joy—
Father and mother, and baby-boy—
We are living each day in the sunshine we make—
And God keep us and guide us for love dear sake!

—Mary D. Brine.

HOPE OF THE WORLD

SOMETHING ABOUT THE RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Abby Morton Diaz Says Some Excellent Things in Her New Book.

The hope of the world is in the children.

Teach them to look on life aright; give them an understanding of the problems of daily existence; show them what it really means to live; put fear and a hope of selfish reward out of all of the teachings given to them, and all of these reforms which good men and good women have, for so long, been striving to bring about, will be accomplished.

Abby Morton Diaz has struck the keynote of the matter in her book recently published entitled The Religious Training of Children. She speaks of the fallacies which have been for so many years accepted as truth, and which impose limitations upon the young mind in the very beginning. The human portrayal of God and Heaven is for the most part far removed from a spiritual conception. From first to last it has been purely material, a personal God delighting in pomp and glory and power, a heaven with golden streets—the aboundingness of gold, as Mrs. Diaz aptly observes, coming quite naturally into our earthly conceptions. Given ideals such as those, what wonder that the children follow them out to their ultimate conclusions as they grow older, and the "idea of separateness—God up there, and we down here—gets firm hold" of their consciousness and they gain no recognition of the Divine within them, the very "present help," the innermost friend, whenever such recognition is given.

Mrs. Diaz claims, what is true, that religious teachings may be given children which shall have an entirely different basis than the present one of the hope of personal reward or the fear of punishment. She illustrates her meaning by taking a Sunday Bible lesson which includes the passage—"Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Suppose the teacher has the ordinary understanding of this that it refers to a future existence in a location somewhere above in the sky, where God is to be seen as a person, where he receives constant praise and adoration, where there is a great deal of singing and playing on instruments, and everlasting repose.

The most natural outcome from this belief is a teaching of the great personal benefit which would come, to those who are good, in a future life, and that they who are persecuted for doing right will have "a specially large share of heavenly blessedness." It puts the whole thing upon a material plane of give and take. It makes the motive a purely selfish one—the gaining of reward.

Let it be placed upon a different ground. Teach these children that heaven is really "a state of mind and heart;" that it is now and here, and can be reached by continued aspiration and effort. Teach them that this text is simply an assurance of present blessedness. "Consecrated by Love to a life of service, with selfhood cast out, living in the realities, even in conscious oneness with the Divine, they would be "blessed" in being far, far above the touch of persecution—superior to it; and great would be their recompense in that exalted condition which is itself its own reward; as a traveler who has climbed the mountain top has reward in being able to look serenely down upon the storm raging below—so far below as to have for him no terrors." Of course the whole trend of such teaching is the doing right for right's sake, not for what is to be gained for the personal self. Children comprehend such teaching far more readily than we are apt to imagine.

Then, too, Mrs. Diaz would have the child led to a desire to live up to the best there is in him. It is nature for him to admire what is kind, honorable, helpful, generous and intelligent even if he himself has other tendencies, but he can be trained to make of himself "a boy of whom he can approve," using this nature as a compelling power. But here let me quote Mrs. Diaz:

> Begin early, say the trainers of animals and of plants. Likewise, with children begin early—that is, before they can perceive that anything is begun. It is the unconscious influence that tells. Not even grown people like to know that somebody is trying to do them good. To a very young child a mother could say: "My dear, suppose you make yourself just such a little boy (or girl) as you would like to play with and stay in the room with. You know what kind you like best." This could begin a profitable talk, and it might be further suggested—"for you know you will have to stay with yourself day and night as long as you live and as there can be no separation you will be more comfortable by making yourself the kind of companion you can enjoy. It would be unpleasant to be obliged to take for a constant playmate a person you disliked or despised—how much worse were that person yourself!"

Mrs. Diaz also speaks of the numerous questions which children ask concerning God, of what he is, and says:

> Suppose, then, we answer our young questioner, our child God-seeker, in this way: "My dear, when you hear of two children and their different ways, you do not have to be told which is the right and which is the wrong way. You do not even ask. And when you yourself speak in a kindly or unkindly way, there is an inner something which lets you know which of the two is the good way. You do not hear this something; you do not see it; you can not touch it. It speaks without the common kind of voice. But in its silent way it informs you of the difference between right and wrong. This inner voice, which you can not physically hear, but which lets you know, you may call the voice of God; and the more earnestly you listen the more plainly it will speak. Is it not good that children and all of us have so kind a teacher?

> The child may not fully understand—does any one? But of the two directions—within ourselves and a special place located above somewhere—we have set our young questioner in the true one. To bring a child under the rule of this inner Voice does more for him than to answer his question. It establishes within himself an ever-abiding tribunal, clothed with authority from on high.

The chapter with regard to Life is full of suggestiveness. To live, she says, is individually to fulfill the purposes of existence. The child can be taught what these are by leading him to observe what is going on in our world of growth and change. "Consider the lilies how they grow. The lily has its pattern and the materials are given it. Its life is to work up these materials into a full expression of the pattern. Just so far as any of the pattern is dropped there is life-failure. It would follow quite naturally to say the same of human beings, and thus put the child under the same obligation—to make actual his highest possibilities in the way of character, of conduct, and of useful service."

This is well put. The child has thus an exalted standard placed before him, and he cannot help seeing to a degree at least, what are his obligations. He can be shown what would be the result if everybody should be satisfied with stunted growths in the field, with debased pictures in art, with false notes in music. It would thus be made clear to him that to fulfil his obligation of doing his best, he must do every duty as well as possible. "Inspired with the idea of excellence, he would be eager for the development of his highest powers. But mark here—not for himself alone. Life is service. While the apple tree's religion is to work out the Divine plan by making itself a perfect apple-tree, yet by this full development it is made to serve the common good. It becomes a pleasing feature in the landscape; it shelters from the heat; it provides a nesting-place for the birds; it clothes itself with verdure grateful to the eye; it affords us the beauty of its bloom and the enjoyment of its fruit; the leaves fall and enrich the earth, and even its wood is made to serve."

I am quoting so much because Mrs. Diaz's plain, simple language puts the thought so clearly. In another chapter she sets forth just as clearly the necessity of teaching the child from nature the law of human brotherhood, by showing him how disastrous it would be for the law of Oneness to be broken in the lower kingdoms, and that it is even more so with man. Selfishness is opposed to the Divine rule, for the law is, "the good of the whole depends upon the good of each, and the good of each makes the good of the whole."

I should like to have every father and mother read this book which shows such possibilities in the way of teaching children how to live. The change must begin with them. "Inspire them with enthusiasm for excellence and for loving service. This general inspiration will bring the time when—

"Each man finds his own in others' good
And all men live in noble brotherhood."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

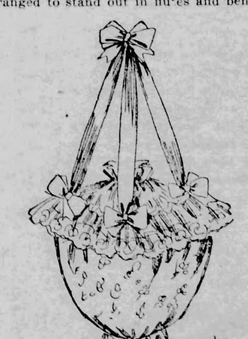
All good fortune belongs to him of contented mind. Is not the whole earth leather-covered for him who wears shoes?

SILKS AND LACES

Combined in Dainty Fashion in Useful and Ornamental Articles.

Mending Bag.

This bag is made of flowered sateen, the ground being cream, and the pattern red and green. Shirrings are made at top and bottom a sufficient distance from the edge to form a deep, dainty frill, the bag being drawn together at both points by shirr-tapes. The lower frill is arranged to stand out in flutes and beneath



it is fixed a full bow of red satin ribbon. A wide, self-headed frill of Italian lace is adjusted near the top and upon it at regular intervals are placed three bows of satin ribbon, from each of which proceeds a long end.

These ends are caught together at the top under a full bow and provide the means of suspending the bag.

Cretonne, silkoline or plain linen may be used in the construction of such a bag, with satisfactory results, and a lining of cambric, silesia, sateen or cheap silk may be added.—Dele.

Table Mat.

Cut a circular piece of linen, fifteen inches in diameter, and finish it with a narrow hem. For the fluted edge take a sharp-pointed steel crochet hook, and make double crochet stitches with one chain between around the edge of the mat, taking each stitch through the depth of

the hem. Use No. 10 cotton and net 2 stithes into every space made by the crochets; then make eight more rows of the netting. Stiffen the border with borax water, and pull into flutings or ruchings. It makes a very pretty setting for an iced-dish or floral piece. Of course they can be made of any desired size; a pretty set consisted of a centre piece of twenty-two inches in diameter, dinner-plate doilies, ten inches in diameter, dessert and tumbler doilies respectively five and three inches across.—Margaret Sweet.

Glove Box.

Make of Bristol board a box of the right length to contain the gloves, a good, proportionate width being about one half this length. Cover this with white silk, lining it with the same, quilted over scented cotton.

Make a second box just enough larger than the first to close nicely over it; cover this with flowered China silk. That in the design shown had a pale-green ground with purple violets scattered over it; the silk was turned in, in points at the ends, and the decoration of the cover was completed by a diagonally-placed band of purple ribbon. Any other colors may, of course, be used; the ribbons al-

ways matching the flowers in the cover.—Alice Dix.

"He abused me, he reviled me, he beat me, he subdued me;" he who keeps this in mind, and who feels resentment will find no peace.

With the spring cleaning there are always found many articles of furniture that either need to be repaired or are past all help and must be replaced by new. Carpets and draperies suffer much in appearance from the constant use given them during the winter, and if the housekeeper can afford it ,the temptation to buy new ones is very great. And the great variety displayed in the stores, together with the reasonableness of the prices makes the temptation harder to resist. In purchasing new furnishings for a room care must be taken to keep a harmonious effect; too much furniture gives a crowded appearance to a room, and inharmonious colors in the paper, paint or hangings of a room give an uncomfortable feeling to any one entering the room. Rather have a few things that are good and harmonize than many things that seem to "swear at each other."

A plain, neutral colored paper is best for any room, as it will form a suitable back ground for all pictures, and any colored hangings or furniture. Besides, no pattern, however dainty or artistic it may be, can be so restful to the eyes as the plain paper. In choosing materials for curtains we should remember that their chief beauty lies in the folds in which they naturally fall, and simple and inexpensive materials which fall in graceful folds will be more satisfactory than the stiff, awkward, though more expensive ones would. For bed rooms there is nothing prettier or more serviceable than the chintzes and cretonnes that come in such dainty patterns and colors, as they can be washed or cleaned frequently.

And while we are talking about fashions and new furnishings for the house, we must not forget the children.

"They add to our care, but double our share
Of pleasure and joy, by the love they bring."

And who can resist one of these dear little men and women when they are so charming in their new spring garments?

The small woman from two to four years of age, will have her dresses, be they white, light or gay colored muslins and percales, gingham or light weight wool goods, all made with a straight skirt hanging from a yoke and all trimmed as elaborately as mamma's purse will allow. A return to the shoulder puff for a sleeve will give us a chance to see the chubby, dimpled arms as we used to years ago, and some of the summer dresses for the little maid are cut low in the neck also. While the long sleeves and high necks were possibly more desirable in regard to the health of the children, they were not desirable from an aesthetic view. Missie's coat is made a sack, cut walking length, with full bishop sleeves and a wide collar made of bands of insertion with a ruffle of embroidery around the edge, and a ruffle of embroidery turning back from the edge of the cuff. These coats for summer wear may be made of the old-fashioned grass linen and trimmed with embroidery in colors. Bonnets with close fitting sides and flaring fronts, are made of shirred linen lawn to match the coat in color. Little round hats made of the shirred lawn and trimmed with lace and gauze ribbon are also worn by little girls from two to five years. One of the latest of gifts for the baby is a pair of small gold pins with which the ties for the bonnet may be pinned on, instead of being sewed. This allows a change of color in the ties to match the dress, being made quickly and easily.

And her little brother must not be forgotten. For his every day, rough-and-tumble suit, he will wear knee pants and blouse waist. This always comfortable suit is brightened up this season with wide collar and cuffs of a contrasting color, usually blue, pink, crimson or buff, and trimmed with rows of narrow fancy braids. Upon occasions where full dress is required black velvet and white serge suits are the correct thing for Johnny to wear—beg pardon, there are to be no more "Johnnies." The boy will be called John, even when mamma is loving and comforting him the most, she must never call him her darling Johnny, but if she would be in style, she can assure him that he is her darling John or Thomas, or whatever his bantismal name is, so he must be called. But this is a digression. The small boys of from four to six years rejoice in standing collars and the proper adjustment of their small neckties causes them as much anxiety as is felt by their elder brothers on the same account. Knee breeches will be worn, as ever, but they are not as close fitting as last year and to be very "swell," our boy must have a pair of blue demin overalls with an apron front and shoulder straps "just like a carpenter man," to wear when he is out at play.

To make all of these dainty clothes, to care for the dear little bodies, minds and souls of the children who are to wear them and to attend to all of the other duties that come to the wife and mother is quite sufficient to wear out the average woman in a very few years, and apropos to this, is a letter from Kittie Frisbee Harbaugh, which though too long for this department is too good to be cut, so we will give a part of it this week and the remainder next week. She calls her subject The Ambitious American Woman.

"It is so eminently worth while to work out the fond ambition of every American woman to combine the graces of a marquise, with the excellencies of a maid of all-work, in the certainty that just as you become proficient in these arts you will break down with nervous prostration."

The gentle irony of these truthful words of Shirley Dare is enough to set one to thinking. She might have added many more attributes for which the American woman is constantly striving. She is desirous of being versed in every household art, of being the best of wives and most superior of mothers; she blushes with shame if she is not familiar with the latest book, and the newest style; she wants to be able to talk politics with the brilliant statesman her husband brings home to lunch, and there is a certain amount of charitable work to which she must give her attention.

She must not allow her son in college to "outgrow" her, and with it all she must darn the hose, launder the clothes and prepare the meals for the family.

Is it any wonder she is a victim to nervous prostration; that the insane asylums and sanitariums for helpless invalids are recruited from her ranks?

Is it any wonder that when she takes a thoughtful look into her mirror she sees a face ten years older than her age will warrant?

Is it any wonder that she steps out and gives place to a second wife just when she should be in the prime of life, and health?

The amount of nerve-wearing work which a delicate little woman will get through with in a day is something appalling.

I called on a frail young friend of mine the other evening, and being struck by her wan and fragile appearance, I said, "You have been working too hard, you look completely fagged!"

"Oh, no indeed; I've had a very idle day; why, I haven't accomplished anything," she declared in deprecating tones.

"Well, perhaps you haven't; let us review the day and see; begin at the beginning and tell me in detail just what you have done to-day." She laughed at the idea, but as I was an old friend she finally said:

"I arose about 5 this morning, a little earlier than usual, for the children had company last night and I knew the parlors were all topsy-turvy; I got them in order and aired them before it was time to commence the breakfast. Then I got breakfast."

"Who made the fire, aired the dining-room and set the table?" I interrupted.

"Why, I did of course," she returned simply, looking a trifle surprised.

After breakfast."

"And what did you have for breakfast? I want all the details," I interrupted again.

Our menu was very simple this morning, "Strawberries, steak, creamed potatoes, hot cakes and coffee, I believe."

"Who stood over the range and baked those hot cakes?" I asked.

"Why, I did."

"And yet you wonder that your complexion is not what it was five years ago—well, proceed."

"After breakfast I got the children ready for school which consisted in: 'Combing and curling the girl's hair, hearing Jamie's spelling lesson and packing their lunches—they go to different schools so each must have a separate basket. Then I washed the dishes, made the beds, trimmed up my house plants and read a couple of chapters in that book that is being talked of so much. Then it was time to get lunch. We had veal croquettes, stewed pease, iced tea, cake and a lemon ice. After lunch was over and the dining room and kitchen in order, I changed my dress and had just begun some sewing when some callers came in, and when they went others came, so that before I knew it it was time to prepare dinner, which was a trifle more trouble than usual, as my husband had invited a friend. We had a soup, a roast, a couple of vegetables, raspberry blanc mange, lemon pie, coffee and nuts; after dinner was over my husband and his friend went for a stroll; the girls helped me wash the dishes and then I came out on the piazza just as you came up the steps.' Now, my dear, you have the day's history."

"And you say it has been an idle day," I gasped. "What then do you call a busy one?"

(To Be Continued.)

Mrs. Newton sends some breakfast suggestions for the benefit of the housekeepers in the Cozy Corner.

The question is often asked as the trying weather of spring advances, "What shall we have for breakfast?" Eggs are cheap, wholesome and nutritious, and yet I think that there is no article of diet (unless it is the potato) more abused in cooking than the egg. If you should confront almost any inexperienced cook with the question Can you properly boil an egg? she would doubtlessly indignantly exclaim. "Of course, I can;" and if you pressed her still further, and asked her how she did it, she would probably tell you—with a look of scorn at the question—that "she dropped them into boiling water and boiled them from two to five minutes, according to whether it was wanted hard or soft boiled." As a result of this method the white, next to the shell has formed a hard coating while the center of the egg is entirely raw, and with five minutes cooking the egg will be of rubber-like consistency, and both are indigestible.

To properly boil an egg—pour boiling water over it, let it stand where it will keep hot, from six to twelve minutes, according to whether it is liked soft or hard, then put for three minutes in cold water so the shell will remove easily, and you will have a delicious addition to your breakfast.

There are scrambled, stuffed, fricassed, fried eggs then, omelet, and other ways of cooking, all of which, when they are properly done, are delicious.

Mrs. E. Hawthorne just stops with us to-day long enough to call attention to one fault that is altogether too common among the children of to-day.

There are many other subjects in the "Corner" that I would like to write on, but have not time, but let me say to those who are raising children, above all things, do not allow your children to be imputdent and contradict you. I have a very dear friend, who is a lovely, Christian woman, and I love her so much, but I never go to her house for a call, that I do not come home heart-sick over the way she allows her little six-year-old son, who is unusually bright, to talk to her.

N. E. B., wishes to organize a Young People's Literary society in the town where she lives, and would like some suggestions as to how she must set to work, from The Blade readers.

Young Mother asks if there would be any impropriety in giving her infant daughter several names. She does not wish to slight (?) any of the dear child's relatives by refusing to give it their name, as "they all wish her to be named for them;" so this amiable young mother, to please her relatives thinks of burdening the poor little baby with "several of their names." No, there is no impropriety, and if it is the only way you have of keeping peace in the family, you had best give them the pleasure they desire, but possibly the baby would thank you when she has grown older, if you would go entirely out of the family for a name.

Wild Rose is informed that there is no "initiation fee required of the "Merry-Go-Rounds"—you will find all requirements stated in the column. Address your communications to Toledo Blade, Merry-Go-Rounds.

H. L. R., sends the following answer to the request for a cure for pleurisy:

> Drink freely of tea made of "pleurisy root," which is kept by almost all druggists, and bathe over the pain with alcohol and water equal parts, until the pain ceases, or use plain whisky if no alcohol is to be had. If neither are at hand, take 1 qt. warm ashes, wet slightly, put in a small bag and lay over the pain, and keep hot as can be borne. The disease is caused by cold and wet, and heat and dryness will relieve it at once. Use same treatment for neuralgia, and add a dose of Rochelle salts every two hours for six hours.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

After being dependent upon canned fruit and vegetables during the winter, nearly every person is tired of them, and will welcome some new recipes for preparing them. We give some this week that have been sent by experienced housekeepers.

Corn Pop Overs.

Chop, and strain through a sieve sufficient canned corn to give you 1 cupful of pulp; add to this 2 well beaten eggs, 1 teaspoonful of salt, ½ teaspoonful of pepper, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter and 4 tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. This should make a mixture that will be stiff enough to drop from a spoon; if it is not, add more bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly and pour into buttered gem pans, or cups, fill 2-3 full and set in, or over, a pan of hot water. Cover with buttered paper and bake for 20 minutes, or till they are puffed up, remove paper and brown. Serve hot, with a sauce made of ¾ milk and ¼ tomatoes, cooked together.

Cream Soup of Canned Peas.

Turn the peas from the can into a colander and wash them by pouring cold water through them. Drain and heat in a very little hot water, then rub them through a sieve, to separate the pulp from the skins. Put the pea pulp on to boil with 1 qt. of hot water and 1 qt. milk. When it boils add 1 tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, which have been rubbed smooth, salt and pepper to taste. Cook till as thick as desired and serve very hot.

Good Ginger Cake.

1 egg, 1 cupful of molasses, ½ cupful butter or lard, ½ cupful of cold water, 1 heaping teaspoonful of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in the water and 2½ cupfuls of flour.

Cake Without Flour.

Beat the yolks of 18 eggs, the whites of 12 eggs, 1 lb of sugar and 1 lb of finely ground blanched almonds. Beat all together for 1 hour, and bake in a moderate oven.

White Loaf Cake.

6 eggs, yolks and whites beten separately; 3 cupfuls powdered sugar, 1½ cupfuls of sweet cream, 4 teacupfuls of sifted flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flavoring to taste. Add the whites of the eggs, the last thing, and bake in a moderate oven for ½ hour.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Give Each Other the Benefit of Their Ideas On Various Subjects.

Subject for general discussion during April: "Has the M. G. R. Order been of any personal advantage to you, and in what way have you derived benefit from it?"

Remember, all papers on this subject are to be sent to the president of your particular state, unless there is none appointed, in which case, they may be sent to this office.

New members seeking admittance this week were: J. P. L., Lena Rivers, Dawson, Lectern and John Smith.

The old members who "added to the pleasure of the occasion" were: Bachelor, Chinook Wind, Architect, Apollo, Cara Mia, Hope and Peek-a-Boo.

Dawson, Mo.:—"Please admit a member from Missouri. C. M. B. asks if there are any S. S. teachers in the M. G. R. I have been a church member for ten years, and began teaching in the Sunday school this spring. The answer to his other question is found in 2 Chron. XXXIII, 4; 2 Chron. XXXIV, 14-15, and 2 Kings XXII, 8. Manasseh must have lost the book when he built the altars, and set up the idols in the house of the Lord. It was found eighteen years after Josiah began to reign, and resulted in his tearing down all the altars and idols that Manasseh had builded to strange gods; and the king and all his people turned and served our God.

"I suppose some of you may want me to go into the chatting hall, for I am a blacksmith, but I shall be satisfied with any place. Next time, I will dress up a little, for I want to talk to some of the girls. Hope they will put me in a corner, for I am very bashful!"

J. P. L., Mont.:—"I hope that Miss Prudence will be kind enough to permit a young Frenchman to say a few words. I think that a great many bachelors are far from being agreeable, but if there was not a maiden who would go with a man that drinks, gambles or uses tobacco in any way, I think bachelors would improve themselves at a rate to surprise even New England Girl."

Lena Rivers, Mo.:—"Girls, what do you think of Lapsus Calimi's residence? I believe he just told us about that, thinking some of us 'old maids' would be tempted to take advantage of Leap year. What has become of Sammy? He hasn't put in an appearance for so long that I shouldn't wonder at all but what he has found his 'ideal' and fled the country. I, too, think Lincoln was one of the noblest men that ever lived."

Lectern, Kan.:—"I have read the M. G. R. column for some time, and have thought I should like to become a member so I could enter the discussions. I live in the beautiful valley of the Arkansas river, about fifteen miles from the north line of the Cherokee strip. This is one of the greatest agricultural districts of the state, the cereals being extensively cultivated."

The part of your leter relating to the March discussion, has been added to the report sent in by your president, Mr. Will C. Milikan, of Independence, to whom you will please send your ideas on the April subject:

Did you not forget the inclosure for the badge? I opened your letter myself, and failed to find it.

John Smith, O.:—"I rise to respectfully inquire of N. Y. Girl, if all of her sex in the Empire state are simply "packages composed of curl papers and paint boxes?" If so, it is certainly a praiseworthy attempt on her part to enlighten us poor, benighted mortals of the sterner sex.

"I do not wish to create the impression that I consider those of the female persuasion who happen to be residents of Ohio, in any way superior to those of other states, but merely wish to get an idea of the race in general, in order to better judge for myself as to the conditions best suited to their taste.'

"I feel that to be thoroughly conventional, I ought to say something on the subject of Hazel Thornton, but will refrain, leaving her for discussion among people of more ability in handling weighty problems."

Don't be sarcastic, John; it isn't becoming to your time honored name.

Bachelor, Pa.:—"Thanks to N. Y. Girl for her defense of us bachelors. I think it is useless for the girls to discuss anything pertaining to us, but they can't help it, and oftentimes they are to blame for our short-comings.

Some of us have been duped in youth, and are careful not to be made a mark again; but withal, I cannot help casting my affectionate glances toward the fair ones, as my mother has taught me to love the opposite sex, although I have played shy of them thus far."

Peek-a-boo, Kan.:—"Sea Breeze, I have an uncle living in Oregon, and have always thought I should like to live there myself. I sincerely hope that when Virginia Rose comes again, she will not be so frightened by the appearance of Dr. ; I think he is a very harmless creature, and like to have him come. I am fifteen years old and live on a prairie farm, and would like to correspond with some of the girls living in the mountains or near the ocean."

Miss Prudence thinks you are rather young to correspond with young men; even with her M. G. R. boys, in whom, however, she has a good deal of confidence.

Hope, Iowa:—"No, D. E. Fiance, I for one, have never visited the Mammoth Cave, but would like to very much. Italia, my cherished ambition is to become a noted missionary. I think it is better to do some good for our fellow beings than to be famous for anything else."

Does not Hope believe that, through their music, their helpful stories and poems, and their beautiful pictures, our songsters, authors and artists have done missionary work in opening up to their fellow beings the different worlds where their genius leads them?

Cara Mia, Iowa:—"I am writing from my own home once more, having left the hospital two weeks ago, and shall be here for some little time before taking up work again. Nina, if you are not too busy, write me about your work; D. E. Fiance, you have roused my curiosity. I heard from Pepper Sauce the other day, and she wondered who in the world you could be.

"Will any of the Iowa M. G. R.'s be at Cedar Rapids during the G. A. R. encampment? Remember, we have a member, 'Miss Jem,' living there. I hope you will not rule me out of the circle, for I have worn bloomers, but when or where I shall not tell, except to Miss Prudence."

The Chaperone assures the M. G. R.'s that Cara Mit's bloomers were donned in a proper place and for a proper purpose, and vetoes the ruling out beforehand.

Apollo, Iowa:—"My cherished ambition is for skill in instrumental music; I would rather have Paderewski's talent than that of any other person I know of.

"As to whether or no we have a right to interfere and whip Spain if she does not give independence to Cuba, I think we had better be very careful. Most of those islands are under European government. And since the European powers own them, let them settle the muddle. The Cuban question is quite different from that of Venezuela; then we had a right to help the people out. I think we have all we can attend to at home, to get our political, financial and labor problems settled, without a crash somewhere; the M. G. R.'s must not think I am not patriotic; I am only conservative and cautious."

Your president is Miss Carrie M. Kepner, at present at Marengo, Iowa. Please let her hear from you at once.

Architect, Ill.:—"Thanks to Enid Bee for coinciding her thought with mine. She says the right thing about gentlemen being found among the poor as well as the rich. Moxie has much good thought on true education. I think one cannot be truly educated without being taught the value of a Christian life. I think true education is not only to make one acquainted with the sciences, arts, etc., but to teach the student the true value and use of life."

Chinook Wind, Wash.:—"I will tell the M. G. R. boys and girls of my experience on a log drive when but 17 years of age. I was employed by a railroad company together with some 80 others to drive about 8,000,000 feet of logs 150 miles down the Yakima river, an undertaking that requires much labor as well as patience, besides the exposure and danger attending it which is more than most people care to endure.

"The logs to be driven were cut during the winter in the mountains at the head waters of the Yakima and were started towards their destination early in March while the ice was still visible along the river banks.

Breakfast was served at 5 o'clock and work commenced immediately after by pushing off from the shore any logs that might have stranded and by loosening or breaking jams that had been formed by logs lodging on islands, some times completely closing the river, causing it to overflow and thereby making much more trouble, as many of the logs would float out over the adjacent low lands, requiring hours of labor to get them back into the channel; all of which meant plenty of wading about in ice cold water from one to four feet deep.

As stated, breakfast was served at 5 a. m., forenoon lunch at 10 a. m., afternoon lunch at 2 p. m., supper at 8 p. m., making four regular meals each day, and about 14 hours hard work. There were three cooks who prepared the meals, and moved the camp twice every day.

Moving down the river in canoes at night, scores of men could be seen standing around huge fires, warming and drying their clothes before retiring. Many of these men were so expert in riding logs that they would frequently stand on a single small one and cross from one side to the other of a stream four or five hundred yards wide. The logs in this drive were used to build the first railroad in Eastern Washington."

Chinook Wind does not come often, but he always has something to say when he does visit us, and Miss Prudence is sure the M. G. R.'s join her in thanking him for his interesting description.

The Indiana president makes a curtsey to Make Haste and thanks him for his approval of her subject.

All communications for this department should be addressed to The Blade, Toledo, O., "M. G. R."

HOW TO REST.

Some Words That May Help Somebody.

There can be no doubt that people would live much longer, on the average, if they gave better heed to the proper relations of labor and rest. Practica ly speaking, the bulk of them are comprised in two classes—those who work too much and rest too little, and those who rest too much and work too little. A very sensible writer, whose name does not appear, discussing this matter of overwork, offers some suggestions which are worthy of being reprinted and widely read. "Having worked ourselves out," she says, "to such an extent that very few of us are sound and healthy, it is about time for us to begin resting. But to be benefited by it we must go about it in a more rational way than we have gone about doing our work. Our tired, ill-nourished brains and bodies clamor for rest, and we give them the alcoholic spur. In this way they are kept on a jog trot until they give out utterly, and then the coroner or the physician officially, blames the untimely demise on heart failure, or paralysis or apoplexy, or alcohol, or some disease due to the failure of a particular organ to do its whole duty. The fact is that these are nothing more than different names for one thing—exhaustion from lack of rest. The pains, aches and discomforts that accompany these ailments are nature's timely and persistent calls for rest, and warnings of impending danger.

"The trouble with many of those who are perfectly willing to take physical rest is they do not know how to go about it. Our household furniture was fashioned to suit the notions of our ancestors, who were not in the habit of resting. Chairs were merely benches or stools with backs to them, while sofas were simply longer benches with shorter backs. As many know from experience, the old-fashioned chair had a straight back. It was thought that this would in some measure counteract the tendency of men and women to become humpbacked. It did not occur to them that this deformity was due to the exhaustion of physical energy, and not to carelessness on the part of the individual. Round shoulders and hollow chests are due to the relaxation of the muscles of the back, and no amount of straightening up will remove the cause. When the muscles of the back become weak from loss of energy, the muscles of the chest naturally pull the shoulders forward. To restore the body to a perpendicular position, the muscles of the back must have their energy restored. Lying flat down and stretching out at full length is the most restful position the human body can take, because it requires no effort whatever to maintain this pose."

"The Japanese understand this, and they make good use of their knowledge. Instead of having their houses full of stiff backed chairs, they spread soft rugs, skins, or cushions on the floor or low platforms, upon which they recline when resting, reading, or whiling away the time. In this way they stop the waste of the energy necessary to keep one in a bolt-upright position. The blood circulates more freely, because there is no tension on the limbs. This reduces the labor of the heart to a minimum. The energy thus saved goes to restore tired or weakened organs or to the invigoration of the brain. We must rid ourselves of the notion that it is a sign of laziness to lie down or lounge about on the floor, or cot, or bed; also that it is not proper for women to lie down when tired. Were our women in the habit of taking more rest, and taking it properly, they would not be compelled to wear stays in order to keep them straight. Having to wear these constantly, the muscles of the chest and back do not develop normally, and are, therefore, weaker than other muscles of the body."—Good Housekeeping.

Recollections of the Brownings.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop tells some charming stories of her meetings with the Brownings when she was a child in Italy, in the April Atlantic. She had "a fixed idea that Galileo belonged to their family circle!" although, to be sure, she never saw him. Mrs. Browning was scarcely less ghostlike to the little girl's perception than the unseen Galileo. But Browning himself was an intensely "present personality." Not one of all the cherubs of the great masters had a sunnier face, more dancing curls or a sweeter smile than he. Mrs. Lathrop suggests a possibility of an inspiration of Hawthorne's which is of extraordinary interest in saying: "I have sometimes wondered whether the Faun would have sprung with such untainted jollity into the sorrows of to-day if Mr. Browning had not leaped so blithely before my father's eyes. 'Browing's nonsense,' he writes, 'is of a very genuine and excellent quality, the true babble and effervescence of a bright and powerful mind, and he lets it play among his friends with the faith and simplicity of a child.' Contrasts such as these I have hinted at excite the imagination like fire old wine, and I have always enjoyed knowing that my father had such an abundance of them in Italy."

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery. See Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

LOVE'S UNCONSCIOUS MESSENGER.

Red clover blossoms and daisies
Swing and sway,
Amid the flowery mazes
Insects play.
Little reck they aught beneath
Mother Earth's green, fragrant sheath;
Sunshine theirs, and all of life
Save its weariness and strife.

With busy, tuneful humming,
Wordless song,
Loud heralding his coming
Swift along.
The wild bee, honey-questing,
Will brook no lightsome jesting:
He is no idle rover,
Disporting 'mid the clover.

At his kiss the clover smiles
(With blushes shy).
Honey sips the bee, and miles
Away doth fly,
With fussy, noisy, pompous port
In distant fields to pay his court,
Undreaming he love's message bears
To other clovers, otherwheres.

—Harper's Bazar.

Bicycle is Quite the Proper Thing.

The rapid development of the present interest in bicycling among people of wealth and leisure in America, is perhaps its most striking feature. Scarcely a year has elapsed since the first woman, known at all in and to the fashionable world of New York, rode her wheel along the Boulevard and through Central Park, and this she did among all manner of adverse comment from and by her associates. A few society men—so called—of an adventurous and athletic turn of mind, rode the well-remembered "high wheel" spasmodically for some years, and some few again essayed the safety bicycle when it was first invented. These, too, were jeered at by their fellows, and, with few exceptions, soon abandoned a sport in which they did not find congenial companionship. The society world, which in this generation had taken up croquet, roller-skating, and lawn tennis in turn with avidity, and tired of them in succession, watched with languid glances the bicyclists seen in the streets and met with in its drives and rides—was rather disposed to grumble at them as a nuisance, and to silently approve all measures to restrict their privileges. It was for the most part ignorant of the rapid development of the sport, of the capital invested in bicycle manufacture, of tournaments, and leagues, and classes. It sneered and laughed at women riders of the wheel, and was as far away from even the idea of adopting the wheel itself a year ago as it was before the invention of the safety bicycle.

It was a New York physician's wife who first learned to ride a year ago, and became the pioneer among fashionable wheelwomen; and her example and that of her husband was soon followed by other well-known New York men and women.—From "The Social Side of Bicycling," by James B. Townsend in the June Scribner.

Where French Heels Are Useful.

A truly beautiful foot must be free of all blemishes and in perfect proportion to the leg and stature. The instep should be high, or moderately high, and the portion under the instep hollow and well raised above the level of the sole; the toes regular and well developed, the heel narrow and non-projecting. The general outline of the perfect foot is long, slender and graceful. The toes of a beautiful foot (according to Flaxman) should follow each other imperceptibly in a graceful curve from the first to the fifth, and in the Greek foot, according to the most famous statues, the second toe was made longer than the great toe. The beauty of the longer second toe is disputed. It is true that small feet are considered by many a mark of aristocracy, but they certainly do not indicate superiority of intellect, for many brainy women of supreme intelligence have had very large feet.

George Eliot, for example, and Mme. De Stael, the most brilliant woman intellectually of her day, had such large and ungainly feet that she was made miserable by the consciousness of their undue proportions. Mme. De Stael once ventured to assume the role of a Greek statue in some tableaux vivants, and was grievously offended by the witty Tallyrand's bon mot, that he recognized the impersonator at once by the "pied de stael." The high French heel is accountable not only for the distortion of the first joint of the great toe, but for innumerable feminine complaints, beside which it is utterly impossible for any woman alive to walk or dance gracefully in high French heels. It is said that a fashionable French woman once asked a famous artist how to acquire a graceful carriage, and was told to take off her high-heeled shoes, place them on the top of her head and practice walking until she could do so without the little shoes showing the slightest quiver of motion. "When you walk," he said, "with those shoes perfectly balanced you will have the gait of a goddess, and for the first time since French heeled shoes were invented they will really have served to help and not disfigure a woman."—Chicago Chronicle.

An Egyptian Bird.

At the marriage in Egypt of Princess Minet Hanem, sister of the Khedive, the bride came in preceded by a woman musician all dressed in white satin. She was supported by two bridesmaids. Her gown was of white satin, but one could scarcely see the material because of the heavy gold embroidery. Her neck and arms were simply covered with diamonds, and on her head she wore a high crown of precious stones, to which was att

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

54TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, April 28.—The whole of today's session in the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The first two hours passed in the discussion of the amendment offered on naval affairs, prohibiting officers of the navy or marine corps on the retired list from taking employment in the service of person or corporations having contracts with the government for the supply of material. The amendment was finally agreed to—yeas 45; nays 11. The remainder of the day's session was occupied by a speech of Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, on an amendment offered by him to reduce the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two. The amendment went over without action.

After the general pension bill passed by a vote of 187 to 54, the House entered upon a five-days consideration of the bankruptcy bill. The pension bill was supported by the votes of Republicans and Populists and Messrs. Cummings and Walsh, New York; Layton and Sorg, Ohio; Fitzpatrick, Marr and Downing, Illinois, Democrats.

General debate on the bankruptcy bill will continue to-morrow and Thursday, and on Friday and Saturday it will be considered under the five-minute rule for amendments until 4 o'clock on the latter day, when a vote will be taken on the passage.

Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) asked immediate consideration of a resolution directing the Secretary of State to interpose in behalf of John Hays Hammond, the American citizen concerned in the Transvaal troubles, South Africa; but objection was made by Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) and the resolution went to the committe on foreign affairs.

Washington, April 29.—The statue of Father Marquette placed by the state of Wisconsin in the National hall of statuary in the Capitol was to-day officially presented to and accepted by the Senate. Eulogizes of the priest were pronounced by the two Wisconsin Senators, Mitchell and Vilas, by Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, and by Mr. Palmer, of Illinois. After this matter was disposed of, the naval appropriation bill was taken up and the remainder of the session was given up to political speeches.

Mr. Teller (Col.), announced in unmistakable terms his resolution to break away from the Republican party if the action of the St. Louis convention did not suit his views on the silver question, while Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, declared his readiness to conform his action on that question to the decision of the American people at the polls next November.

The House was plunged almost immediately after it assembled into a repetition of the debate in the Senate yesterday regarding the revenues and expenditures of the government. Mr. McCormick (Rep., N. Y.) asked consideration of a bill for a light house on the Orient Point, Long Island, which led Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) to warn the House against appropriating money for any improvement that was not absolutely indispensable. The direct appropriations at this term of Congress, he figured up would be $512,000,000 and of contracts authorized to be entered into $93,541,000, making the grand total for which this Congress would be responsible at this term over six hundren and fifty millions.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), chairman of the committee on ways and means, responded to the statement of Mr. Dockery, and analyzed the figures he had given. He asserted that the appropriations at this session of Congress for current expenditures would not exceed $450,000,000, and the amount that must be paid by the taxation would not exceed $260,000,000, the expenses of the postoffice department being met by the postal receipts. What it was true that more revenue was in urgent need, Mr. Dingley contended that Congress was doing as well as it could in the matter of appropriations, in view of the needs of the government and of the country.

Mr. McCormick's bill met objection and was not considered.

The report of elections committee No. 3 in the contest of Giles Otis Pearce (Independent Labor) vs. John C. Bell (Pop., and Dem.) from the Second district of Colorado, confirming Bell's right to the seat, was agreed to.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole in discussing the bankruptcy bill.

Washington, April 30.—The Senate spent another day on the naval bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battleships, and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made will consume the balance in the treasury. A determination of the number of ships had not been reached.

The general debate on the bankruptcy bill was concluded in the House to-day, and the final vote will be taken at 4 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, gave notice to-day that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankrutcy bill.

Washington, May 1.—The debate in the Senate to-day was of a dramatic and sensational character. Senator Tillman again brought his unique personality into the debate, his speech being the first of any length since his memorable maiden effort attacking public officials, high and low. While he spoke to-day the silver pitchfork recently presented to him in the West was conspicuously displayed on his scarf.

He used his characteristic blunt expressions. He addressed himself personally to Mr. Hill and Mr. Sherman and drew from the former several sharp rejoinders, while Mr. Sherman declined to be brought into a controversy with the South Carolina senator.

Mr. Hill followed Mr. Tillman, answering the latter point by point. Mr. Hill spoke freely and frankly of his differences with the officers of the administration, and in particular referred to the grievous mistake, as he regarded it, of Secretary Carlisle, in not supporting Senator Blackburn, when the latter was the nominee of a Democratic caucus.

The senator discussed party affairs, urging harmony and the termination of venomous assaults by Democrats on a Democratic President. He spoke for two hours and was accredited close attention.

The debate attracted a great crowd to the Senate, filling the galleries and overflowing into the corridors where long lines of people struggled for admission.

Washington, May 4.—The naval appropriation bill was before the Senate, and was passed.

The House considered the bankruptcy bill, and passed it. The election contest of Thorp vs. McKinney, from the 4th Virignia district was decided by confirming Mr. Thorp's right to the seat.

Washington, May 4.—Two yea and nay voices were held in the Senate to-day, the results of which were significant as an indication that there is not to be any undue haste in passing appropriation bills and forcing an early adjournment of Congress. The first vote was on a motion made by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, to proceed to the consideration of the Dupont election case. After some discussion it was agreed that on the day after the passage of the river and harbor bill, the Dupont case is to be taken up at the close of the routine morning business, and is to be considered until 5 p. m. of the following day, when the vote is to be taken.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, but it had again to give way to Mr. Peffer's bond resolution. Senator Hill spoke three hours against it.

To-day was "suspension day" in the House under the rules and in addition to numerous private pension bills passed the following:

Extending the time within which imported merchandise may be unloaded.

Authorizing the state of South Dakota to select lands in the Fort Sully military reservation for school and indemnity lands.

The contested election case of C. M. Kirby vs. J. Abbott, from the Sixth district of Texas, was reported from elections committee No. 3, declaring Abbott (Dem.) the sitting member, entitled to the seat, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) called up the naval appropriation bill and asked that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments reducing the number of battleships from four to two, and with that amendment the conference report went over until tomorrow by unanimous consent.

A bill was passed under suspension of the rules for the protection of American yacht owners and ship builders.

FORAKER WILL DO IT.

Presentation of McKinley's Name at St. Louis.

Springfield, O., May 4.—Governor Bushnell, who is her to-day, furnished some interesting information regarding the matter of presenting McKinley's name to the St. Louis convention.

"Foraker," he said, "will nominate McKinley, and the people will do the rest. The Senator told me some time ago that McKinley had written him a letter asking him to make the nomination speech. Foraker very promptly replied that it would give him pleasure to do so, and thus the matter was settled. All this happened about two weeks before the Republican state convention. As to who will second the nomination I don't know. I understand Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, will do it, but I don't know. We are all for McKinley and prosperity."

THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

A Supposed Victim Turns Up Alive After Eight Years.

Middletown, N. Y., April 29.—Ever since the Johnstown flood, in 1888, Edward H. Townsend, of this city, has mourned his brother as dead, supposing that he had been washed away with a bridge while watching the advance of the flood. Mr. Townsend, on Monday, received a letter from his brother, stating that he is living at Ridgeburg, Allegany county, N. Y., and that he will soon call upon him. For the last eight years Mr. Townsend has repeatedly written his brother and addressed letters to the postmaster at Bolivar, his former home, but has received no replies.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Preliminary Skirmish on the Woman Question Excites Interest.

Cleveland, May 1.—The gavel of the venerable Bishop Bowman fell this morning at 9 o'clock, and the great quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was under way.

Three thousand people were in the hall when the meeting was called to order. On the floor were white men and black men, the delegate from cold Norway and Sweden and from tropical India and Ja-

BISHOP BOWMAN.
Presiding Officer of the General Conference.

pan. Nearly every country on the globe was represented.

Bishop Bowman announced that the Bible which will be used in the services is the one which was used by John Wesley in his study in England. This historical treasure was presented to the conference some years ago.

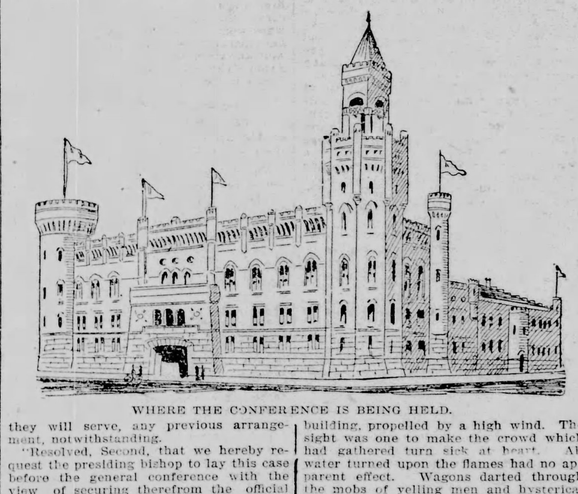
A fight over the rights of laymen on the floor of the convention was precipitated by Mr. Daniels, of India, who took the convention's breath away by presenting the following resolution:

"Resolved, First, that we, members of the general conference of 1896, do hereby claim our rights to choose the committees on which we will serve in the same manner as the ministerial delegates have made choice of the committees on which they will serve, any previous arrangement, notwithstanding.

"Resolved, Second, that we hereby request the presiding bishop to lay this case before the general conference with the view of securing therefrom the official affirmation of our rights as above recited.

When the tumult following the presentation of theso resolutions subsided, Bishop Bowman ruled them out of order, still contending that the organization of the convention had not been perfected.

Cleveland, May 2.—It was Bishop Foster's turn to preside this morning at the general M. E. conference. He called the



WHERE THE CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD.

BISHOP FOSTER

delegates to order, and Dr. E. W. Parker, of India, opened the session with scriptural reading.

Mr. P. H. Swift, of Chicago, desired that a committee on Epworth League be appointed, to consist of one member from each annual conference. It was passed against opposition. A committee of seven on rules was appointed.

Then Dr. Neely moved an appointment of a committee of eighteen on constitution, fifteen to be by districts and three at large. This is one of the great questions which will come before the conference, and the broaching of the question caused a decided flurry. Amendments were offered. The first was for the committee to consist of two members from each district conference of the general conference. Mr. Bentley, of Missouri, moved that the committee consist of nine, to be appointed by the bishops. This was violently opposed by L. M. Shaw, of Des Moines.

A great deal of confusion prevailed until finally Dr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the motion for a committee of nine on the table, and it was promptly done. Dr. Peter shut off debate by moving the previous question, and the motion was carried.

Dr. Leroy M. Belt, of Ohio, brought a measure of the laymen on the floor. As the church stands at present, nine separate collections are taken up each year for the benefit of certain benevolent societies. These are too frequent, think the laymen, and they also desire to consolidate some of the papers. Dr. Belt moved the appointment of a committee of laymen and clergymen from each district and three at large to consider the feasibility of simplifying the benevolences.

Dr. Smith moved that all papers and resolutions on this subject be referred to the regular committee on temporal economy. Dr. Belt would not permit this and Dr. Smith's motion was laid on the table. The first skirmish was won by the laymen. Mr. Hynett wanted to add one clergyman and one layman from each society to the committee. Dr. Buckley opposed this and made a humorous and vigorous address. Dr. Hynett's amendment was laid on the table and Dr. Belt's motion was carried. All information on this subject was ordered referred to this committee.

At half past 10 o'clock Bishop Warren, of Denver, commenced the reading of the Episcopal address. It was 16,000 words in length and was in the nature of a report on behalf of the board of bishops to the conference. It embodied an exhaustive review of the work of the conference during the past four years. Reports were contained concerning the missionary work, Sunday school, church extension, freedmen's aid bureau work and on the subject of discipline.

Cleveland, O., May 4.—The anticipation of a disposition of the woman question, called out a large attendance at the general M. E. conference this morning. The delegates were early in their seats, and the spectators were more numerous than on any previous day.

The exciting feature of the day was when Dr. Monroe presented to the conference a written statement from four women delegates. It looked as though this statement might solve the perplexed woman question, but it did not.

Following is a part of the statement: "While we regard ourselves as laymen in the full sense of the term, and hold that the lay electoral conferences are entitled, under the amendment of 1868-72, to choose their delegates, subject only to the restrictions therein specified, we are unwilling to seem to insist upon personal rights which are in dispute. We can not consent to a protracted debate over our personal eligibility to this conference, with the alienations, which we fear, such a struggle might cause, when the principal not easily provoked, thinketh no evil. We therefore, cheerfully relinquish in your honorable body, and await such a settlement of a long vexed question as your wisdom may devise, confident that your action will embody the spirit of the golden rule. The statement was presented by Jane F. Bashford, Lois S. Parker and Ada C. Butcher.

No sooner had the communication of the women delegates been offered, than Dr Kynett, chairman of the committee on eligibility, submitted the majority report o the committee. It briefly announced that the committee had decided that the women were entitled to seats in the convention.

Several delegates arose to defend the report, but there was a universal demand for the minority report. It was a lengthy document, and was read by Dr. T. B. Neely, of Philadelphia. It found that the challenge of the eligibility of the women whose names appear on the roll of the general conference, is sustained, and that the election of women by lay electoral conferences are illegal acts, and that to seat the claimants would tend to destroy all respect for that constitution of the church, and for the decisions and interpretations of the general conference.

After an extended debate on the merit of the two reports further discussion was postponed until afternoon, when it will be resumed as a special order of business The conference then adjourned.

A SECOND BLAZE.

Cripple Creek Swept by a Second Fire.

Cripple Creek, April 30.—Last Saturday's horrors were repeated threefold in the destruction by a second fire yesterday afternoon. To an increased amount of property destroyed on Sunday, the fire of yesterday adds the loss of life and leaves from three to four thousand homeless in a city of desolation with no homes to offer and no food to supply the daily wants. Now, indeed, is Cripple Creek in ashes. The business portion of the city left standing is less than would cover a city block. The residence section is confined to what were formerly the suburbs.

When the alarm sounded from the Portland Hotel at 1:30 p. m. it was quickly responded to. Almost instantly the flames began jumping from building to building, propelled by a high wind. The sight was one to make the crowd which had gathered turn sick at heart. The water turned upon the flames had no apparent effect. Wagons darted through the mobs of yelling men and hysterical women. Bennett avenue became again a mob of crazed men who saw the earnings of a lifetime in peril.

In 15 minutes from the time the alarm sounded a whole block was ablaze.

The fire department was powerless. Dynamite was the most powerful ally of the firemen, but even it failed to check the spread of the fire.

There can be no question that yesterday's loss will exceed a million dollars.

The insurance loss of $156,000 on Sunday must be fully $450,000 yesterday. Every insurance office in town is burned and figures cannot be obtained. At 9:15 p. m. a car of provisions was brought in and turned over to the relief committee for distribution. Special trains are being run out of camp and are going out loaded. Many people will find shelter in Victor and neighboring towns. Many will go out to Colorado Springs and Denver.

Last night the fire was finishing its work and the town was lighted by the flames from debris not yet extinguished. The people are on the streets walking from ruin to ruin, discussing the catastrophe, wondering and waiting for whatever may happen next. About twenty arrests have been made for theft and other causes, but the police now feel confident that they will be able to prevent any further depredations. The Times, Journal and Press offices were all burned, leaving Cripple Creek without a newspaper.

Thousands of homeless people shivered about camp fires or wandered among the ruins of this once propsperous city throughout the night. The cold was severe, and toward morning snow began to fall.

The total loss by yetserday's fire is estimated at $1,500,000. The insurance will probably foot up between $400,000 and $500,000. The heaviest losers are as follows:

Louis Weinburg, clothing store, $40,000; Palace Hotel, $40,000; Portland Hotel, $20,000; furniture, $7,000; insurance on furniture, $6,000; W. T. Booth, furniture, $50,000; Wright Hardware Co., $20,000; El Paso Lumber Co., $20,000; Heller's drug store, $20,000.

Many other individual losses run as high as $20,000. All the local newspapers, banks and express offices and nearly all stores, restaurants and lodging houses are wiped out.

MARVELOUS STORY.

Great Subterranean Lake Discovered by a Prospector.

Two Harbors, Minn., May 4.—A peculiar story is told by Ed Gunnison, a prospector who came here from a point several miles up the lake.

He claims to have broken into a subterranean lake while test-pitting for iron, and to have made his escape from the lake through a small tunnel which brought him out on the shore of Lake Superior over a quarter of a mile from the hole through which he fell.

Gunnison brought here with him a peculiar looking fish, which he says he captured in the underground lake. A party is being made up to visit the place and investigate.

After getting over his fright, Gunnison waded about in the lake and finally found a small tunnel at one end through which the fresh air came. At the mouth of this tunnel were two skeletons rapidly turning to dust.

By crawling on his hands and knees through this tunnel for what seemed to be a long distance he finally saw light ahead of him, and a few moments later came out on the shore of Lake Superior.

THE FILIBUSTERER, BERMUDA.

Cuban Leaders Claim That Her Precious Cargo is Safe.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 4.—The Cuban leaders in this city who loaded the Bermuda with arms and ammunition when she put into this port last Sunday night assert that they have received information confirming the report that the vessel had succeeded in landing her cargo at Mayasi, on the northern coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. They claim the landing was made last Friday night, and that the munitions and recruits on board the steamer were received by a column of General Calixto Garcia's forces. Mayasi is an out-of-the-way place and an ideal spot for the landing of a filibustering expedition.

WILL SAVE THE STONE

On Which Washington Stood When Inaugurated.

New York, April 29.—Workmen began today to remove the stone in front of the Washington statue on the steps of the subtreasury. The stone will be taken up and placed in the wall of the rotunda of the subtreasury, where it will be out of danger from the elements. It is the same stone Washington stood on when he took the oath of office on becoming first President of the United States.

NOMINATION OF TANNER.

The Illinois Republican State Convention Went Straight to the Mark.

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—When the Republican state convention reassembled at 2 p. m. yesterday Hon. Orville F. Berry was elected permanent chairman. Mr. Berry made a short speech and then hurried the business of the convention.

At the conclusion of Chairman Berry's speech, nominations for governor were declared in order. Ex-Senator Hagle placed John R. Tanner in nomination. He said in part: "He was a pupil in adversity. With his father and two brothers

JOHN R. TANNER.
Republican Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

sleeping in graves, he began the struggle of life. And how well he has succeeded is attested by the hosts of friends he has in the state." Mr. Hopkins, of Aurora, was next nominated.

Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, was nominated by Gen. E. B. Hamilton, of that place.

The roll of counties was then called. As it proceeded it became evident that Mr. Tanner had not overestimated his following. When the last county was called, and before the secretary had an opportunity to announce the result, Gen. Hamilton moved to make Tanner's nomination unanimous and the motion was carried amid enthusiastic cheering. Tanner received 1,083 votes.

Nominations for lieutenant governor being declared in order, W. A. Northcott, of Greenville was declared the nominee for lieutenant governor. The announcement was received with prolonged cheering.

A motion was then made to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-day. This was greeted with a chorus of "No." "No," and a motion was voted down. Nominations for secretary of state were then declared in order. There were a few moments of confusion and then there was a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-day. This was put hurriedly and at 5:45 the convention was declared adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

Springfield, April 30.—It was near 10 o'clock this morning, it was near 10 when Chairman Berry called the assemblage to order. Nominations for secretary of state were declared in order. Geo. O. Rankin, of Warren county; John A. Reeve, of Macon county; J. A. Rose, of Pope county; J. N. Pearson, of McDonough county, and H. J. Tice, of Menard county, were placed in nomination.

On the third ballot Cook county (Chicago) cast its votes almost unanimously for Rose, while the three candidates who had withdrawn gave their strength to Pearson. Cook county's choice was successful, 769 to 566, and James A. Rose, of Pope county, was declared the nominee for Secretary of State.

J. R. McCullough was nominated for auditor on second ballot

The Platform.

The following are the platform planks on money and the tariff:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Illinois, are unyielding and emphatic in our demands for honest money. We are opposed, as we always have been, to any scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as coin, but to the extent only that parity with gold can be maintained.

We believe in a tariff that will produce revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the government honestly and economically administered and high enough to insure to home labor regular and remunerative employment. We believe in reciprocity and an earnest wish to extend our foreign commerce to the fullest extent consistent with the control of our own market in the sale of articles that can be profitably produced at home. We condemn the vacillating and un-American policy of the present Democratic administration, and advocate a firm policy towards all nations. We express our sympathy for the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and trust that their effort may establish a republic based upon the intelligence and patriotism of a free people.

McKinley Wins.

The resolutions were introduced according to agreement, after the state ticket was nominated. A resolution was introduced instructing the delegates at large to vote for Shelby M. Cullom for President.

An amendment was offered substituting the name of William McKinley for Cullom, and the convention broke loose in such a frenzy of shouting, roaring, waving of hats, umbrellas, fans and chairs, that was never witnessed in Illinois before. The roll showed that McKinley received 852 of the 1,335 votes in the hall. Senator Fuller, who had nominated Senator Cullom, at once arose and moved that William McKinley be declared the nominee by acclamation—and the battle was over.

Delegates to the national convention were then selected from the McKinley followers. They were given ironclad instructions to vote for and work for the nomination of William McKinley.

CONFUSION IS THEIRS.

Anti-McKinleyites in Washington Are Undone.

Washington, May 1.—McKinley's name is on the tongue of every man in Washington. The result in Illinois to-day has fairly swept the politicians off their feet. The interest in the convention in that state has been intense in this city. It could scarcely have been greater had it been a national contest, for it was conceded by the anti-McKinley leaders that if Illinois should declare for the Ohio candidate, the St. Louis convention so far as a Presidential candidate was concerned, would be scarcely more than a ratification meeting.

Judge A. C. Thompson said: "With the great Republican strongholds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri solid for McKinley, his strength is invincible."

General Grosvenor was in particularly good humor. He dictated the following statement: "The result in Illinois supplementing the abandonment of Mr. Reed in Vermont, closes the contest. It was a decisive and crushing overthrow of the bosses. The people have been wanting a plain shot at the combine, and they have had it. The enormous popularity of Gov. McKinley, and the popularity of his position has been irresistible from the start. Any man of experience and ordinary discernment could have seen it a long time ago. It is a triumph of the plain people, and in November McKinley will have three-fourths of the electoral vote, and the result of his candidacy will be to carry forty districts which otherwise would be Democrat or Populist."

MICHIGAN DEMOCRATS.

They Declare for Sound Money and Against the A. P. A.

Detroit, April 30.—Sound money had won a complete victory when the Michigan Democratic state convention adjourned shortly after 8 o'clock last night. This victory was accomplished by the narrow margin of 58 majority out of a total of some 800 votes. The administration men obtained the organization, adopted their resolutions entire, and elected all their delegates-at-large. The free silver contingent took their defeat hard, but there is no anticipation of any bolts to shake off, although such talk was indulged in by a few radicals.

E. G. Stevenson was elected over John W. McGrath, silverite, for delegate-at-large, by a vote of 473 to 310.

Robert A. Black, of Manistee, was the gold men's candidate for third delegate-at-large, with William F. McKnight as his opponent. Before the roll call was completed, Black was chosen by a viva voce vote under suspension of the rules. Peter White, of Marquette, the administration candidate, was chosen fourth delegate.

The platform in part:

"The platform of the national convention which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party should be the doctrine of Democrats until a new platform is formed by another national convention. To the national convention to be held July 7, we remit this subject with confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body."

An additional resolution condemns the A. P. A. and similar societies.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Ex-Governor Pattison's Candidacy Receives Recognition.

Allentown, Pa., April 29.—Prior to the assembling of the Democratic state convention at noon to-day the delegates and leaders were busy caucussing and arranging the details of the convention work. Conferences for the selection of district delegates and electors to the national convention at Chicago were held during the night.

Although the convention elects the delegates and electors for the entire state, in addition to the delegates and electors-at-large, the work of selecting the district delegates devolves upon the group of men representing each Congressional district.

A scene of wild enthusiasm followed Mr. Given's reference to ex-Governor Pattison as Pennsylvania's candidate for the Presidency. The roll call of 454 delegates—of which 26 are contested—consumed much time.

After the announcement of the committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization, a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS.

Adopt Resolutions Expressing a Preference for McKinley.

Montpelier, Vt., April 29.—The Republicans of Vermont assembled early to-day for their convention. The enthusiasm manifested was for the party rather than for candidates and at times it seemed that there was a tendency to guard against a demonstration in favor of any one leader.

The preliminaries to organization were arranged last night and in accordance with them Hon. W. A. Lord, of Montpelier, called the convention to order. The further work of organization was then proceeded with, including the choice of committees. Ex-Governor John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, was named chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The convention adopted the following supplemental to the platform:

"Resolved, That in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley, of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for their Presidential candidate."

UNANIMOUS FOR M'KINLEY.

Delegation From Georgia Practically United for Him.

Atlanta, Ga., April 30.—A delegation practically unanimous for McKinley goes to the national Republican convention. The anti-McKinley forces of the state were pulled into line and a convention as harmonious as Republican conventions in the South can be, was the result. The delegates chosen are: Col. Buck, J. H. Deveaux, H. A. Rucker, and H. L. Johnson. The three former are out-and-out McKinley men. Johnson is a young colored man, the law partner of Pledger, who has led the anti-McKinley forces. The financial plank of the platform declares strongly for sound money.

No resolutions were adopted by the regular convention. After it adjourned, the Wright men went through the form of a convention, choosing Wright and J. H. Hetherington in place of Deveaux and Rucker. They adopted resolutions endorsing McKinley.

ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATS.

They Held a Fiery Convention at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., April 30.—The administration Democrats met here yesterday.

W. D. McHugh, of Douglas county, was made temporary chairman. Mr. McHugh said he appreciated the honor of presiding over a convention of Democrats which could not be bought nor driven into the camp of their opponents.

The people who met here in this opera house last week were not Democrats, but a lot of Populists masquerading as Democrats. The audience before him represented the Democracy of Nebraska.

These delegates were elected: Tobias Castor, Wm. Paxton, Dan W. Cock, Chas. G. Ryan.

TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

McKinley and Anti-McKinley in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., April 29.—The Republicans of Alabama held two state conventions here yesterday. One was McKinley for sound money and protection. The other, composed of all the anti-McKinley factions, adopted a platform declaring that all other issues in Alabama were subservient to one—fair elections—and, therefore, all issues excepting these were avoided in the platform. A resolution was adopted by the anti-McKinley forces that the Republicans fuse in the state elections with the Populists allow the latter to name the nominee for governor and dividing the balance of the state ticket between the parties. The idea is to co-operate with the Populists and secure fair elections in Alabama.

The McKinleyites secured Dorsett's concert hall and assembled there at noon. F. R. Kilpatrick, of Bridgeport, was made chairman. The temporary organization of the McKinley convention was effected before dinner, and at the afternoon session a ringing platform demanding sound money, protection and fair elections was adopted.

A resolution declining a proposition of fusion with the Populists in the state election was adopted, and one declaring in favor of nominating a straight out Republican state ticket was adopted.

The antis convention nominated ten delegates to St. Louis:

Ex-Governor Smith for Quay, Judge Duffee for Allison, A. J. Warner (colored) for Morton, A. H. Mason (colored) for Reed.

The McKinley convention adjourned at 11 o'clock after the election of the following delegates at large to St. Louis: D. D. Shelby, C. W. Buckley, John W. Jones (colored), and Pettiforn (colored)—all instructed to vote for McKinley.

A CONTESTING DELEGATION

Will Result From the Split in Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 30.—The split that had been expected in the Republican territorial convention, came at 11 o'clock last night when about 50 of the 112 delegates left the hall, leaving the remainder in their seats to pursue the work of the convention. Those who left were those known as the McKinley faction, as opposed to the Stoddard-Christy wing.

A motion to adjourn had been incorrectly put by the chair, and was carried under mistake. The Stoddard faction refused to abide by the result, and were left alone by their opponents. They thereupon continued their work, and elected the following named delegates to St. Louis: E. T. Stoddard, Prescott; J. F. Mahoney, Winslow; Ralph H. Cameron, Flagstaff; William Christy, Phoenix; J. A. Zabrisky, Tucson, and Bert Dunlap, Arrivaca. All express themselves for McKinley. The platform is for free silver and high protection, and denounces the Utah annexation scheme. The opposing faction now claim they constitute the territorial convention, and will meet again. They will continue the session, and select a contesting delegation.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

WARREN FISHER DEAD.

He Assisted in the Investigation of the Blaine Charges.

Boston, May 1.—Warren Fisher, who came into prominence in 1876 through his connection with the investigation of charges directed at James G. Blaine, is dead, at his home at Roxbury.

A Big Deal.

Cincinnati, May 2.—The American Cotton Oil Co. is said to have accumulated lard to advance its product. The deal was engineered by Cincinnati brokers, whereby they corner the lard market, securing in one purchase 150,000 tierces, and another of 100,000. It is likely to be serious in its effect on speculation in the East, where it is said the deal covers other hog products. Cotton oil officials and Armours and Cudahys were closeted the first three days of this week in Chicago.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SHAH MURDERED.

Assassin's Bullet Went Straight to His Heart.

Teheran, 1:05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the Shah is dead. The assassin fired point blank at his heart at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Nasier-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, was born April 24, 1829, and succeeded to the throne on September 10, 1848, on the death of his father. He was crowned at Teheran, October 20, 1848, and his valiahd, or heir apparent, is his eldest son, Muzaf-Er-Ed-Din, who was born March 25, 1853, and who has four sons and fifteen daughters.

Immediately after the Shah was shot, he was escorted to his carriage and in it conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Thologan, his chief physician, and other physicians, who were hastily sent for. But in spite of their combined efforts, his majesty expired soon after his arrival at the palace, or at about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a Sayrid from Kerman, or from the province of that name. It is believed that the murderer has accomplices.

The heir apparent, Mazaffer-Ed-Din, was immediately advised of the death of his father, and will leave Tabriz, where he was sojourning, for Teheran as soon as possible.

REZA, THE ASSASSIN.

Two Months He Waited for a Favorable Opportunity.

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Teheran, May 4.—It has been definitely ascertained that the assassin of the late Shah of Persia, Nasr-Ed-Din, who was fatally shot near the heart, during the afternoon of Friday last, while entering the inner part of the shrine of the Shah Abdul Azin, as exclusively telegraphed to the Associated Press from here on Friday afternoon, is Mollah Reza, a follower of the well known agitator Sheikh Jen Aleddin, who was exiled in 1891, after having been convicted of high treason.

Later Reza was also imprisoned for treason, but subsequently he was liberated. After his release from prison he continued his attacks upon the government, was again imprisoned, was once more released, and was actually granted a pension by the shah.

The prisoner confessed that the assassination of the shah was the outcome of a deliberately and long planned conspiracy and that he (Reza) was chosen to do the deed. He added that he waited two

PERSIA'S NEW RULER.

months for a favorable chance to shoot the shah, which confirms the authorities in the belief that the conspiracy was hatched in Constantinople, as it is but two months since Reza left that city for Teheran.

The prisoner later made a further confession admitting that conspirators had also planned to murder the grand vizier. It is also believed that the plot was much more widespread than Reza even now admits, and some time must elapse before all the facts in the case are made public.

The murderer is believed to have a number of accomplices. He has already admitted that eight persons were in the conspiracy. Two of them who have been arrested, are the prisoner's nieces. They are both domestics, employed, until made prisoners, in the harem of the shah. Reza has confessed that the girls kept the conspirators informed regarding the movements of the shah.

The New Shah.

The enthronement of the new shah, Muzaffer ed Din, at Tabriz, on Saturday, was accomplished without any disorder being recorded, and his majesty started soon afterwards for the city to attend the funeral of his father, whose body has been embalmed and will be interred at Koem.

MACEO LED THE FIGHT.

Important Battle of Which but Little is Known.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana, Cuba, says: All Havana is anxiously discussing the battle in the mountains of Pinar del Rio. It is believed that the insurgents, who persistently attacked Gen. Ynclan's troops far back from Cacarajicara to the sea, were led by Maceo in person. The stronghold stormed by Ynclan's forces was not properly speaking a fort. There is an old ranch on the top of the stony hill at Cacarajicara whose sides form a precipitous descent to the road which winds through bold rocks and are not wide enough for a column to spread out at advantage. There is little timber or brush around.

The insurgents fortified the road in two places with barricades one above the other with the intention of preventing the Spanish troops from reaching the hills, where the main rebel camp is located. The officials say the insurgents fought desperately and say the results given prove that they had every advantage of the situation. They poured down shot from above, upon the troops, who were practically shut in the ravine.

It is supposed that the rebels sent from the point of attack to notify Antonio Maceo, who hurried forward to attack Ynclan. The official report says that he was repeatedly repulsed.

"HANDS OFF."

Spain Does Not Want the Pope's Mediation.

London, May 4.—The Standard has a dispatch from Madrid saying: "The Spanish government has declined the pope's mediation in Cuban affairs, on the ground that an acceptance would be tantamount to recognizing America's right to interefere."

FINE AND BANISHMENT.

Burghers Consider That Sufficient Punishment.

London, May 2.—A Cape Town dispatch to the Times says: It is stated from Pretoria that the interdict upon the property of the reform prisoners has been removed except in the case of Charles Leonard and Dr. Wolff.

The Times also has a dispatch from Pretoria which says: "The progressive burghers consider that banishment and a small fine will suffice as a punishment for the convicted members of the Johannesburg national union. But the interference of the Hollanders causes difficulties.

Mr. J. H. Hammond's health causes uneasiness to his friends and there are fears of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the prison.

A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Telegraph says: "The latest news from Matabeleland is very encouraging. The Dutch and English there are fighting side by side and the former are taking a leading part, owing to their knowledge of the native methods of warfare."

HUNGARY'S MILLENIAL.

Exhibition at Buda Pest Opened by the Emperor.

Buda Pest, May 2.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day opened the Millenial exhibition here. He was accompanied by the empress.

In his address the emperor dwelt upon the pleasure he felt at being able to open the xehibition which marked the existence for a thousand years of the Hungarian state, eulogized the Hungarian nation, and expressed his complete confidence in the loyalty of the Hungarians.

The Dominion Cabinet.

Ottawa, Ont., May 1.—Following is the official list of the cabinet to be sworn in this afternoon: President of the council, A. R. Angers; postmaster general, L. O. Taillon; marine and fisheries, John Costigan; railways, John G. Haggart; finance, George E. Foster; public works, A. Desjardines; minister of justice, A. R. Dickey; militia, Lieut. Col. Tisdale; agriculture, W. H. Montague; interior, Hon. John Macdonald; secretary of state, Sir Charles Tupper; solicitor general, Sir C. H. Tupper; trade and commerce, W. B. Ives; controller of customs, J. F. Woods; controller of inland revenue, Lieut. Col. E. G. Prior.

Without portfolios—Frank Smith, Donald Ferguson and Senator Ross.

Desjardines and Angers will run for the Commons.

T. C. Casgrain will likely be premier of Quebec.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL OUR SUBSCRIBERS

To Secure Seed Stock of Two New

HEAVY YIELDING FIELD CORNS

For the benefit of our subscribers we have made arrangements to distribute several hundred bushels of the following new varieties.

Both these Corns are being sold at $1 75 per bushel, Retail Read Our Offer Below.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

A Variety for the Middle, Southern and Eastern States. Will Ripen in Ordinary Seasons as far North as Central Minnesota.

This new variety of Corn was introduced by one of the largest corn growers in the state of Ohio. It combines more solid merit than any corn ever offered, being suitable for all climates and soils, and yet grows large ears and matures early. The ear grows as large as Leaming corn, and is from seven to ten days earlier, and on poor, thin soil, will yield thirty per cent more corn. It will out-yield and out-shell the Leaming. Its great merit lies in the fact that it is as natural a yielder as weeds, grows strong, rank and quick, and will produce more corn on poor, thin soil than any kind now in cultivation. After growing different varieties of incrt, S. T. Todd, of Huron Co., Ohio, the largest breeder of Chester White Hogs in the world, says: "White Cap Yellow Dent beats them all. It is sure to yield me a crop of good, sound corn. It makes more bone and stronger than any other corn, and will grow no

WASHINGTON.

PICKLER PENSION BILL.

Its Author Explains Its Scope and Provisions.

Washington, D. C., May 1. — The passage of the Pickler pension bill has aroused no little interest among old soldiers as to its provisions. They will be glad to learn that it will be the means of restoring to the rolls many thousands who were cut off by "Hoke" Smith. The bill is explained by its author as follows:

"The bill," says Congressman Pickler, "will relieve the anxieties of old soldiers all over the country, who have seen their fellow pensioners deprived of their pensions, unjustly and arbitrarily, by the omissions of the pension bureau. We all know what the record of this administration has been in that particular, how thousands of men were cut off the pension roll without a moment's warning, and many of them still deprived of their little pensions because they could not produce the proof which was arbitrarily demanded. The bill provides that all pensions reduced or discontinued since January 7, 1893, shall, upon application, be reconsidered and adjudicated, and the person at restored or allowed, shall commence from the date of such reduction or discontinuance, or from the date subsequent thereto at which the disability is shown by the evidence to have existed. In the event of the death of the pensioner after such reduction or discontinuance, any accrued pension due may be paid under this section shall be paid as provided by existing law in cases of death. It also provides that hereafter, in the administration of the pension laws, all investigations into the merits of any pension previously allowed shall be by question and answer, under oath, in open session, after due notice to the person or persons who may be affected thereby to be present personally or by attorney; and such person or persons shall have the right to cross-examine and a fair and full opportunity to rebut to substantiate any facts alleged or disputed.

"When fraud is alleged, the allegations must be reduced to writing and under oath and the person or persons affected thereby shall be furnished with a certified copy of the charges made, together with the names of the persons making the same, at least 30 days prior to such investigation, and shall be furnished with the names of witnesses by whom the charges are to be proved at least five days prior to their examination, such investigation to be conducted at the county seat of the county in which the person affected resides, and the deposition of witnesses residing outside of said county shall be taken as near as may be in accordance with the practice of the state or territory in which said witness resides. It also provides that in the administration of the pension laws the oath of a person who has served as a non-commissioned officer or private shall not have any less weight than if such person had served as a commissioned officer, and that no claim shall be rejected because of the claimant's inability to furnish, as to any material fact in the case, the testimony of more than one credible witness having knowledge of such fact.

"How does the bill affect that class of persons who are unable to absolutely prove the death of the soldiers who long since disappeared and are now believed to be dead?" was asked.

"It settles the vexed question," was the reply, "by a very simple and just process, by providing that the common law presumptive that an absence of seven years without explanation or tidings of the missing person shall be accepted as proof of death. This will enable many widows and children of soldiers who disappeared and are doubtless dead to obtain the pension justly due them and by a general practice which the courts of justice have accepted for many years.

"The most important feature of the bill, however," continued Mr. Pickler, "is that which prevents the arbitrary suspension of pensions on a mere whim or arbitrary ruling of the pension officer. It is intended by this provision of the bill to quiet much of the unrest, anxiety and perturbation existing in the minds of really deserving pensioners, because of the discontinuances and the reductions which have reached every section of the country, and in order to accomplish this result it is provided that no pension shall be discontinued or reduced except for fraud, clerical error, mistake of fact, or recovery from disability. This guarantees to the old survivor of our great struggle, whose average age is now nearly 60, that security and peace of mind which should come to him in his declining years. The pension roll has recently been critically inspected, and it is a very reasonable assumption that few persons are now drawing pensions who are not entitled to them. The bill also gives to those pensioners whose pensions have been reduced or discontinued since January 7, 1893, the advantages of the provisions of this act on making application for restoration."

TELLER WILL BOLT.

The Republican Party if It Stands by Sound Money.

Washington, April 30.—Two notable speeches by Senators Teller and Sherman — representing opposing elements on the financial question—were heard in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Teller addressed himself particularly to the Ohio senator, controverting the views held by him, and maintaining that no honest effort had been made in the present Congress to pass a tariff bill. The senator referred in passing to the McKinley candidacy, saying that the motto of "advance agents of prosperity" was delusive, as no prosperity would come until financial conditions were reformed. The climax of Mr. Teller's speech was reached when he announced that he would vote as he spoke, and that he would not hesitate to separate himself from the great party to which he had been allied for 40 years if it announced for the gold standard.

Mr. Sherman answered Mr. Teller, arguing against a 50 cent silver dollar and announcing that the time had come for a decisive opinion from the people. He appealed the case, he said, to the tribunal of the American people at the coming election.

SENATOR WALCOTT TRUE.

Currency Question Can Not Divorce Him From Republicanism.

Washington, April 29.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, has written a letter, defining his position in regard to the St. Louis convention. The senator's position is radically different from the position of his colleague, Senator Teller, as Senator Wolcott indicates his intention of remaining with the Republican party whatever action it may take on the currency question.

STATUE FOR GEN. GRANT.

A Bill Offered Making an Appropriation of $306,000.

Washington, April 30.—Congress again has an opportunity to provide for a statue of Gen. Grant in Washington. Year after year this project has been considered, and the state of the finances has invariably been the excuse for delay. Notwithstanding the sentiment against appropriations in the present Congress, Senator Squire has offered a bill to provide for a statue.

This bill directs that the secretary of war shall contract for and locate an equestrian statue in bronze of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, to be erected on ground belonging to the United States in this city, and to pay the entire expense of the statue, the pedestal and the preparation of the site the sum of $306,000 is appropriated. Senator Squire said yesterday:

"I can conceive of no more patriotic thing that Congress could do and no more appropriate act than to pass a bill and to provide for the erection of this statue in this city. The time has surely elapsed necessary to give to Gen. Grant's fame that perspective that entitles it to everlasting commemoration in substantial form."

MR. HARRISON'S CODICIL.

Gives His Wife What Property He Accumulate in the Future.

Washington, April 29.—Ex-President Harrison has been careful and methodical about his business affairs, and while he was President he made a will leaving his property in equal divisions to his wife, who was then living, to his daughter Mrs. McKee, and his son Russell Harrison. After Mrs. Harrison's death he made another will dividing his property equally between his son and daughter, to which he has recently added a codical providing that this shall apply only to the property of which he was possessed at the time of his recent marriage, and that his home in Indianapolis and whatever property he may accumulate from this time on shall go to his widow in case she survives him.

TO GET INDIANS OUT.

Senate Committee Took Favorable Action on the Proposition.

Washington, April 29.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day took favorable action upon Senator Carter's proposed amendment to the general deficiency bill providing an appropriation for the removal of the Cree Indians from Montana. The amendment provides that the Indians shall be collected and taken to the Canadian border by the army and there deli vered to the Canadian authorities. Secretary Olney has urged the immediate removal of the Indians, saying that the Canadian authorities have agreed twice to accept the refugees and that the proffer might not be made a third time.

For Tennessee Centennial.

Washington, May 2.—In the House yesterday a bill was passed to authorize the free importation of foreign exhibits to the Tennessee exhibition.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE PATENT OFFICE.

United States is a Nation of Inventors.

Washington, May 4.—The report of Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour for the year ending December 31, 1895, was submitted to Congress to-day. It shows that aggregate receipts from all sources during the year were $1,245,247; expenditures, $1,084,496. In every year since 1861 there has been a surplus over all expenditures. During the year there were issued 21,999 patents and designs exclusive of 59 re-issues, and inclusive of 2,049 issued to foreigners; 1,829 trade-marks and three prints registered, and 48,899 applications filed for patents, trade-marks, prints, etc. There were also 12,345 patents which expired and 3,428 patents forfeited for non-payment of final fee.

In the United States the states leading in the number of patents issued to their citizens are New York, 3,539; Pennsylvania, 2,270; Illinois, 1,876; Massachusetts, 1,793 and Ohio, 1,423. In proportion to population, however, Connecticut heads the list with one to every 927 people.

Prior to 1570, the United States issued nearly half as many patents as all foreign nations combined. Since 1870, it has issued more than half as many as all foreign nations combined.

Electricity and Bicycles.

The establishment of a classification division is again urged. The commissioner speaks unfavorably of the suggestion that it would be better to issue all patents without examination as to novelty, leaving the sifting of records of priority to the courts.

During the past 25 years 25 inventors have been granted more than 100 patents each, the whole number granted to them within that period being 4,984. In these, "Wizard" Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, N. Y., leads, with 711; Elihu Thomson, the electrician, coming next. The greatest activity of the year was shown in detail inventions and accessories to bicycles, and in machines and processes for making the parts. Pneumatic tires have attracted the inventor, because of their now almost universal use on sulkies as well as bicycles.

TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY

The Remains of Ex-Secretary Gresham Will Be Moved.

Washington, May 1.—Arrangements have been made for the removal of the remains of ex-Secretary Gresham from their present resting place in Oakwood cemetery, near Chicago, to Arlington cemetery, near this city. Application for a site in the government cemetery was made recently to Secretary Lamont by Mr. Otto Gresham, son of the late secretary, on behalf of himself and his mother, and was immediately granted. A prominent site has been selected on the lawn in front of the old historic home of the Custises overlooking the Capitol City, a short distance from the graves of Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Porter. The transfer will be made at the convenience of the family, all the preliminaries at this end of the line having been fully arranged. Shortly before his death Gen. Gresham expressed the earnest wish that his last resting place might be among his old army comrades at Arlington.

CONSPIRACY AT BREMEN

To Keep American Horses Out of That Market.

Washington, May 2.—United States Consul Keenan at Bremen in a report to the department of state upon the importation of American horses into Germany, says that while this business has attained great proportions it is greatly hampered by many underhand operations inspired by the local horse dealers who have united to break down the American competition. Mr. Keenan tells in detail of many of these practices and shows how, although the people much prefer the American horses to those supplied from Austria and Russia so many obstructions have been interposed as to seriously check the development of the business. Last year no less than 10,000 American horses were brought into Germany. The imperial government has taken note of the charges of unhealthfulness preferred against these horses and has prescribed a rigid inspection of the stock upon entering the country.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

They Have Made a New Treaty for Commercial Benefits.

Washington, May 5.—The United States ambassador at Berlin informs the state department that a new commercial treaty to continue twelve years has been signed between the representatives of Germany and Japan. The text of the treaty is not yet made public but the Ambassador says it is reported that Japan has granted material reductions in duties upon manufactured articles imported from Germany, while Germany accords Japan the treatment of the "most favored nations." It is stipulated, it is said, that the commercial part of the treaty may be changed in 1904, when the treaties with Austria and Russia terminate. A convention is also said to have been made in regard to patents, trade marks and on the subject of consular jurisdiction, to go into effect in 1899.

CONTEMPT OF U. S. COURT.

New Bill Defining What Constitutes Direct Contempt.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Hill, from the committee on judiciary to-day submitted a report upon the bill in relation to contempts of United States courts, the Senator presenting a new bill as the result of the committee's deliberations. The bill defines direct contempts to be those committed during the sitting of a court or a judge in chambers in its or his presence; all other contempts are indirect. It provides for the immediate and summary punishment of direct contempt without written accusation. Especial interest in the bill centers in the provision for the punishment of contempt of court committed not in the court's presence, as in the Debs case.

CRAMP'S BIG PREMIUM.

Battleship Massachusetts Wins Them $125,000.

Washington, April 29.—The official computation of the speed made by the battleship Massachusetts in the trial trip on Saturday gives the vessel a record of 16.279 knots according to a telegram received at the Navy Department from Commodore Dewey, president of the trial board. As a result the builders of the Massachusetts, the Cramps of Philadelphia, will get a premium of $125,000, or $25,000 for each quarter knot in excess of the contract requirement of 15 knots. The time made by the Indiana on her official trial was 15.61 knots.

THE FOURTH?

Reason for Mrs. Cleveland's Early Migration to Gray Gables.

Washington, April 30.—Mrs. Cleveland is going to Gray Gables earlier than usual this year for reasons that would interest lady readers if it were proper to tell them. The family are now living at Woodley, the President's country place, and she is taking a great deal of outdoor exercise. The interesting event is expected in July, when Marion, the youngest daughter, will be two years old. There is an interval of two years between the birthdays of all the children.

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Senate Adopted Senator Gorman's Amendment.

Washington, May 1.—The Senate has adopted the amendment of Senator Gorman to the naval bill reducing the number of new battle ships from four to two by a vote of 31 to 27.

Cleveland Will Preside.

Washington, May 2.—The programme of exercises for the unveiling of the statue of General Hancock here on the 12th inst. has been completed. President Cleveland will preside and possibly may make a few introductory remarks. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, will be the orator of the day.

GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

His Prediction for May 1, He Claims, is Fully Verified.

Washington, D .C., May 4.—In view of the now assured nomination of Major McKinley as the candidate of the St. Louis convention, the usual Sunday night statement of General Grosvenor on behalf of McKinley and of Mr. Manley on behalf of Mr. Reed are of peculiar interest. General Grosvenor prefaces his statement by saying:

"It will be remembered that on a former occasion I stated that the 1st of May would show McKinley with a majority of the delegates elected. The 1st of May has come and my prediction has been verified."

According to General Grosvenor's figures the present condition of the McKinley vote is as follows:

Alabama	18
Arkansas	16
Florida	8
Georgia	28
Illinois	29
Indiana	30
Kansas	20
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	10
Michigan	18
Maryland	12
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	34
Nebraska	16
New Jersey	16
New Mexico	4
Ohio	46
Oklahoma	4
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	17
South Dakota	8
Texas	12
Virginia	23
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	24
Utah	1
Tennessee	24
North Carolina	4
North Dakota	6
Arizona	6
Connecticut	8
Vermont	8
Indian Territory	2
Total	495

CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Rivers and Harbors in the Senate—House Rather Indefinite.

Washington, May 4.—The Senate programme for the week is to first take up the river and harbor bill and when that is disposed of to follow with the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia.

Opinion differ very widely as to the time the river and harbor bill will consume, but no estimate places it at less than two or three days. Whether it shall go on longer will depend upon the political temper of the Senate. Managers will make an effort to keep political questions out and to hold the debate to the merits of the propositions.

In the House.

The programme for the week in the House is very unsettled. Nothing definite has been agreed upon except that the Pacific railroad funding bill in behalf of which there has been much pressure, will not come up. Mr. Bartholde, chairman of the committee on immigration, desires to get up the immigration bill the latter part of the week, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so. In case any conferences on appropriation bills are reported they will have the right of way.

There are half a dozen contested election cases on the calendar, and as they are privileged it is probable most of the week will be occupied in their consideration. The House has already disposed of 19 cases, 13 in favor of the sitting members and six against. This is suspension day.

BRITISH TIN PLATE.

Operators in Wales Find American Lost to Them.

Washington, May 2.—A tale of the ruin impending over the tin plate makers of Wales is told in a report to the state department by United States Consul Howells, at Cardiff. The operators find themselves helpless and have dissolved their board of control while the tin platers' union find it impossible to keep their men in line, and there is no uniformity in wages. The American market is felt to be hopelessly lost and the greatest depression is felt. Of the 491 tin plate mills in the district no less than 253 are idle, while 91 are being run on a 10 per cent reduction in wages, 40 at 12½ per cent, 91 at 15 per cent, 6 at 20 per cent, 5 at 22½ per cent and 5 at 25 per cent reduction. There are now twice as many mills as are needed and while 4,600 men were out of employment in March, the number of idle mills has quadrupled. Even if no tin plate had been produced in America, the productive power of the district would still have exceeded the world's demand.

WEIBERG'S CASE.

Supreme Court Will Soon Act in the Matter.

Washington, May 4.—In the Supreme court to-day the solicitor general moved to advance for hearing this term the case of Weiberg vs. the United States, convicted of aiding a military expedition in aid of Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws, stating that the expedition of the case was desired by the President and secretary of State. The motion was resisted by Mr. Phillips for Weiberg, and the case went over until to-morrow.

Public Land Sales.

Washington, May 4.—The Senate committee on public lands to-day agreed to press upon the Senate steering committee the consideration of the bill granting 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the states where sales may be made.

TRIP OF INSPECTION.

General Land Office Anxious to Hurry Up Department Work.

Washington, May 5.—A trip of inspection of many of the local land offices in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, California and Colorado will be made during June by Commissioner Lamoreaux, of the general land office. The main object is to secure a thorough investigation of methods throughout the service. One of the main aims is to reduce the amount of cases behind hand in the surveying branch of the service. The tour, which will not be made at government expense, will be begun the first week of June and extend a few days into July. It will begin at Duluth, Minn., and Crookston will be the next office.

IOWA SILVER DEMOCRATS.

Figures Indicate They Will Largely Control Dubuque Convention.

Ottumwa, Ia., May 5.—Returns to the office of Secretary Walsh, of the Democratic state central committee, show that 23 counties have held conventions in Iowa. These counties had a representation of 244 in the Marshalltown convention last year and will have a voting strength of 265 at Dubuque. They will cast at Dubuque, if delegates obey the plain instructions of their county conventions, 143 for free silver and 62 for gold.

At Dubuque they will caste 69 per cent for silver and 31 per cent for gold. This shows conclusively, it is claimed, that the state will be for free silver, as the counties yet to hold conventions are the unquestioned silver counties.

NITRATE KING DEAD.

Sudden Death of the Well-Known Sportsman.

London, May 5.—Colonel North, the so-called nitrate king and well-known sportsman, while presiding at a meeting at the Nitrate company's offices in the Woolpack buildings, to-day fainted in his chair and expired at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

To Fight the Rubber Trust.

Providence, May. 5.—Ex-President Banigan of the United States Rubber company is to fight the trust. A new plant costing $1,000,000 will be erected in East Providence, where it will be exempt from taxes. The plans have been prepared, and with modern machinery the new factory can produce one-quarter of the rubber boot and shoe goods in the country. About 1000 operatives will be employed.

SCOTT JACKSON'S TRIAL.

Larger Crowd Than Ever But It Went Away Disappointed.

Newport, Ky., April 29.—The public evidently expected sensations in yesterday's testimony. The court-room and the streets in its vicinity were crowded. The sheriff had to use measures to keep the crowd in the corridors from pressing the door to the court room. Many persons from a distance were present. It was expected that Geo. H. Jackson, the colored cab driver, would testify in the forenoon. That sensation was postponed until afternoon, and when it did take place, the sensation did not come up to expectations. Eleven witnesses were examined during the day and probably the prosecution will require all of to-day.

Letters of Scott Jackson to Pearl Bryan extending from early in 1895 until the middle of November of that year, were presented to show that he was keeping up an acquaintance with that lady. The principal evidence in the afternoon was that of Chester Mullen, the liveryman, who testified that he hired a cab on January 31, to Alonzo Walling, and that it was kept out nearly all night. William Cassidy, a butcher, testified that on January 31, about two hours after midnight, he was driving across the bridge from Cincinnati to Newport, and was closely pressed by a cab drawn by a grey horse, driven as if it was in a great hurry, toward Newport. Geo. H. Jackson, the cab driver, related the story of his trip from Cincinnati to the scene of the murder, as the driver of the cab, and identified Walling as the man who sat beside him.

The cross-examination was not as severe as the public had anticipated. It elicited some points that the prosecution failed to bring out. Sheriff Plummer was put on the stand to describe the place where the body was found, and relate some interviews he had with the prisoners. The last witness was Mr. A. Bryan, father of the dead girl, who testified that Pearl was visited by Jackson. Pearl was his sole housekeeper during the absence of Mrs. Bryan in New Mexico with an invalid daughter. The story of the negro cab driver did not differ from that told by him some time ago.

Newport, Ky., April 29.—Startling testimony was given this morning in the Jackson murder trial by two women, who confirmed to some extent the story told by Coachman George H. Jackson. Mrs. Scithers, who lives on the Licking pike, and comes to Newport on foot every day, tstified that about 8 o'clock in the morning of Friday, January 31, she met two men, strangers, who stared at her in such a way as to frighten her. She says the road on which she met them was used altogether by residents of the neighborhood and it was a very unusual thing to see any other person there. This is the road over which Jackson says he drove the cab Friday night. The witness said she had never seen these men since until this morning, when she recognized them as Jackson and Walling.

Mrs. Alice Steifel, who lives on an unfrequented road between the Licking pike and Alexandria pike, which is also a part of the route described by Jackson, testified that after midnight on Friday, January 31, she was awakened by a dog barking and heard a one-horse vehicle passing along the road rapidly. This was a very unusual occurrence, and she thought it was some doctor hastening to see a patient.

The testimony of Dr. Edwin Freeman, of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, continued until the recess. As an expert he testified as to the condition of the neck and other parts of Pearl Bryan's body and claimed that the condition clearly showed that the head was amputated when Pearl Bryan was alive and that her death was caused by the amputation.

Newport, Ky., April 30.—With the thermometer in the 80s, every seat in the court room was filled yesterday at the trial of Scott Jackson.

At 4:15 p. m. the commonwealth announced that it closed. The defense waived the usual custom in such cases in Kentucky courts of stating to the jury what it proposed to show. The court thereupon adjourned till to-day. The prosecution has examined 73 witnesses, and occupied eight days, including one day in securing a jury.

Dot Legner, son of J. W. Legner, was a most important witness. He said he handed the pulse on Sunday morning and it was quite heavy; that he handled it on Monday again, and it was very light. The inference is that on Sunday it contained the head, and that on Sunday night Jackson took it away to dispose of the head, and returned it empty on Monday. The last witness was Col. Phil. Deitch, superintendent of police. His testimony was contested at every point, and much of it was ruled out as inadmissible. What was accepted was competent. Jackson's valise, the colonel said, that the bloody valise was Pearl Bryan's, and that he took her clothing out of it and threw it into the river, was accepted in evidence. Jackson's accusation of Walling as the murderer of Pearl Bryan was also accepted. The colonel said Jackson sent for him to have these talks with him, and was admonished by the mayor that he need not talk unless he choose to do so.

quires that if a defendant is to be put on the stand at all he should be called first. Scott Jackson was put upon the stand this morning. He gave a brief sketch of his life in Jersey City and New York and of his acquaintances in Greencastle, Ind., where his mother lives, and told briefly of his acquaintance with Pearl Bryan. He was in Greencastle from the spring of 1895 until the middle of October of that year, and saw Pearl Bryan often. He admitted illicit relations with her during the last Christmas holidays. He was about to tell of statements made to him by Will Wood, concerning Wood's relations with Pearl Bryan, when the court decided that such testimony was not admissible. Jackson said he received many letters from Wood, but that they were so vile that he destroyed all except two, which are now in the possession of the prosecution.

With reference to Pearl Bryan's visit to Cincinnati, Jackson said he had no notice of her coming. He called upon her after hearing that she was in the city, and went with her on Tuesday night to Walnut Hills, and met her and Walling on Wednesday, and never saw her afterwards. The rest of his testimony was devoted to proving an alibi, by showing where he spent the time from Wednesday until Saturday. He denied being in Kentucky during any of those days.

Jackson On the Stand.

Newport, Ky., May 1.—Only one witness was examined yesterday and he was Jackson. All day long, with very little question, Pearl Bryan, and how Walling must have done the whole thing himself. His statement admitted his partnership in the scheme which brought Pearl to Cincinnati for an operation, and dropping the clothes in the river. His attempt to explain why he was active in hiding the clothing is looked upon by many attorneys as lame.

The announcement of the prosecution at the close of Scott Jackson's testimony, that "the commonwealth will not cross examine this witness," was made, at a quarter to five.

Court then adjourned. The main purpose of the defense to prove an alibi by Scott Jackson will be supported, if possible, by the testimony of others. Jackson stated that he did not know Pearl Bryan was in Cincinnati till Tuesday, January 28, when he received a note from her at the dental college, inviting him to visit her. All the testimony of the witnesses, Mrs. Meeks, the spiritual medium; Mr. Pinkard, who saw him and Walling with Pearl Bryan on college street the day before the murder, and of Fortmeyer, who saw him in Kentucky with the girl shortly before, he emphatically branded as untrue.

He admits taking Pearl Bryan to Wallingford's saloon in the tenderloin district, but says it was on Tuesday night, January 28, instead of Friday, January 31, the night before the murder.

He said Walling agreed to relieve the girl secretly, and when all was over and she was fit to be returned home, would turn her over to the witness. He says he took her valise, the one afterward found stained inside with blood, carried it to his room on Tuesday afternoon, tried to return it on Wednesday, but could not find Walling to whom he intended to give it. He said that on the night of the day the body was found, that he and Walling stopped some citizens into the river, which Walling, without further explanation, told him was unsafe to keep in their room. When he made inquiry about the matter, Walling told him to ask no questions. His explanation of his shifting the valise around was very awkward. When called upon to explain why he participated in hiding Pearl Bryan's clothing, he said he was actuated by fear that the part he had taken to bring her here to save Will Wood, might implicate him.

In the Jackson trial to-day the first witness called by the defense was Undertaker William Abbott, who embalmed the body of Pearl Bryan. He testified that he drew a quart and a half of blood from the veins of Pearl Bryan. On cross-examination he was asked if he was not drunk when he embalmed the body, and if he had not been on a prolonged spree. He denied both. Col. Nelson then asked him if he was not drunk when he talked with him a few days ago. He answered "No; a man can drink without being drunk."

Dr. Scarf, a police surgeon, testified that he saw bloody water in a bucket used by the undertaker in embalming the body.

The testimony of Dr. F. F. Davis and Surgeon Heyl, of Fort Thomas, was taken concerning the length of time the body of Pearl Bryan had lain in its place after death. Heyl thought that the time was ten hours or less; Davis thought the time not so great, and that the beheading was done by skillful hands. Henry Mott, who lighted the way for the George H. Jackson party when he showed the police the route he had taken with Walling and Jackson, said that there was no difficulty in getting over the road, that it could be easily done in one hour. Testimony was also offered to show that George H. Jackson did not identify Scott Jackson in the jail.

Newport, Ky., May 2.—The proceedings in the trial of Scott Jackson yesterday were less exciting than those of Thursday, yet the interest in it did not abate nor did the crowd of spectators diminish. There were fifty women in the court room yesterday. The drift of testimony for the defense disclosed a purpose to show that Pearl Bryan, though beheaded in Kentucky was first killed in Cincinnati, and then taken over to Kentucky and beheaded. This, if successful, would set the prisoner free, as he could not be tried for the same offense in Cincinnati. Manifestly the theory of the defense is that Pearl Bryan was chloroformed to death unintentionally in Cincinnati, and then taken to Kentucky and beheaded to escape the penalty for such an accident. The testimony of Embalmer Abbott that he flushed the veins of Pearl Bryan's body before the autopsy and found a quart and a half of blood in them, to overthrow the expert testimony of the prosecuting witnesses that she must have been killed where she was found. Early this week the defense put Scott Jackson's shoes in evidence. Yesterday afternoon David R. Lock, who was the fourth man to visit the scene of the murder, testified to seeing tracks from the pike to the spot where the girl lay and back by another route to the pike again. The tracks were by number eight or nine shoes, perfectly flat and broad at the toe. He said the tracks could not have been made by them. He saw only one clot of blood.

Although Scott Jackson's mother arrived Thursday she met her son in the jail last night for the first time since he spent the holidays at Greencastle, Ind. She was accompanied by her daughter. The jailer and guard retired and left them alone during the evening. Mother and son clasped each other in their arms again and again, both when they met and when they separated. Jackson wept. His mother is quite ill and was prostrated after the meeting, but she intends to remain till the trial is over.

Newport, Ky., May 4.—There is a possibility, if not a prospect, that the trial of Scott Jackson will consume all of this week.

This morning J. B. Locke, who owns the farm where the body of Pearl Bryan was found, testified that he found two spots of blood on the ground and also found blood on the leaves of the privet bushes. He also said that he saw marks of the wheels of a carriage on the grass close beside the gate which led from the road to the spot where the body was found. He went up the road away from Cincinnati to see if he could find where the carriage had turned and found no marks of that kind. This corroborates George H. Jackson's story, according to which the carriage turned on the road in another direction.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 3. Don't fail to read it.

NIAGARA'S ROAR

Heard in New York City—Longest Transmission on Record.

New York, May 5.—The roar of the cataract of Niagara Falls was transmitted over a distance of 462 miles on an ordinary Western Union Telegraph wire to this city last night. A large receiver, placed below the falls, was connected by wire with a funnel transmitter in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, where the electrical exposition is being held. This is the longest transmission of electrical power in the world, a line 110 miles long, to Frankfort-on-the-Main having been the longest hitherto. Two phase alternating currents and a direct current were used. A voltage of 300 was sent from Niagara and 260 volts were received here, a loss of less than 30 per cent.

MRS. J. G. HOLLAND DEAD.

She Died of Heart Disease on Last Saturday.

New York, April 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Chapin Holland, the widow of Dr. J. G. Holland, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Blenker Van Wagenen, in Orange, N. J., on Saturday night. Death was caused by heart disease. Mrs. Holland was born in Springfield, Mass., nearly seventy-three years ago.

She was married to Dr. Holland in October, 1855. He was at one time an associate editor and a part owner of the Springfield Republican.

Since Dr. Holland's death in 1881 Mrs. Holland has resided with her married daughter, at whose home she died. Two daughters, Mrs. Van Wagenen and Mrs. John Howe, of Albany, and a son, Theodore Holland, of Denver, survive her. The interment will be in Springfield.

Miners Made No Protest.

Birmingham, Ala., May 2.—Because of the decline of No. 1 foundry pig iron to $8.25 per ton, the Tennessee Coal and iron company, the Schloss Iron and Steel company and the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing company, together employing 10,000 coal miners, yesterday reduced their wages 2½ cents per ton. The miners accepted the reduction without dissent.

Some Democratic Victories.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 5.—The town elections were held in Indianapolis yesterday, and as a rule a large vote was polled in all localities. At several towns there were Democratic gains. At Irvington and Brightwood, suburbs of Indianapolis, the Republican tickets were elected, while Haulville and suburb went Democratic.

Stanford Estate Litigation.

San Francisco, April 4.—After three years litigation over the estate of the late Senator Stanford, Mrs. Stanford has been enabled to pay the bequest of $2,500,000 to the university draw interest at the rate of $10,000 a month.

RAW ECZEMA

NO REST NO SLEEP DAY OR NIGHT

My hands were completely covered with Eczema, and between my fingers the skin was perfectly raw. I had to sit with both hands held up, and away from the fire. My husband had to dress and undress me like a baby. I tried the best physicians, but their medicines gave me no relief, and drove me almost crazy. I was advised to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, and did so, although my husband had to go twenty miles to get them. As soon as he got back, I used the CUTICURA, and in *five minutes after the first application I was perfectly easy, and slept soundly all that night.* Before I commenced using the CUTICURA REMEDIES I could get no ease night or day. I could not bear to get warm, it would put me in a rage of itching. I always keep the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house now, and recommend them to everybody, because of their wonderful effect. Yours gratefully,

AGNES M. HARRIS, Push, Mecklenburg Co. Va

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Buildings Wrecked and Lives Lost in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., May 5.—A terrific explosion occurred at 8 o'clock last night in the building 430 and 432 Walnut street. It was the exploding of a gasoline tank in the basement, and it completely demolished the building and carried death or terrible injury to many presons who were in or near the building.

The ground floor of No. 432 Walnut street, was occupied by Adolph C. Drachs as a saloon. He owned that part of the building and the other part was owned by M. Goldsmith, and the first floor of this building, at No. 430 Walnut street, was also occupied by a saloon, run by Louis Fey. The upper floors of the five-story building were occupied as flats. There was no fire to consume the debris and make certain death of all in the building, but the dust and dirt continued flying for a long time, so densely that the work of rescuing the victims proceeded with great difficulty, although the police and fire department rallied heroically to the work. The saloons were said to be quite full of people.

Mr. Drachs being among the victims, it is probable that it will never be known how the explosion came about. He had just been down in the basement experimenting with the gasoline engine and had poured a barrel of gasoline into the tank. He had just secured a new engine from Lafayette, Ind., intending to start it tonight for motive power in furnishing incandescent lights.

The shock of the explosion was so terrific that it was felt all over the city, and not one brick upon another is left in the front and real walls of the building, while the adjacent buildings are badly damaged, and the glass in the windows in the Gibson House and the large Johnson building, across the street, were all broken. The glass was broken out of street cars that were passing at the time, and one of the cars was badly wrecked, but none of the passengers were seriously hurt. All the horses in the immediate neighborhood broke from their fastenings, and ran away, and there was not only intense excitement, but also the greatest confusion. The explosion took place four doors from the intersection of Fifth and Walnut streets, where the postoffice is located, on one side, and Fountain square on the other.

The explosion did not carry the debris any distance from the building, or even obstruct the street in front of it. The building seemed to collapse, so that the pile of debris was covered by the tin roof, and after working several hours it was found that the only way to rescue the victims was to remove the immense mass of brick and timber. Accordingly workmen were put at it, as many of them as could work on it. The debris was being shoveled by one force out into the street and into the rear alley and all available teams were secured for another force of men to load it up and get it out of the way of the rescuing party, who were working on the immense pile of ruins. This was found to be the only practical means of reaching those who were on the lower floors.

While this work was going on holes were cut through the foundations of adjacent buildings and debris was taken out and three lives were saved by persons being rescued in that manner.

The work of rescue has required the attention of all the city departments today. The street cleaning forces were working on the debris, while the firemen and police were on duty for squares about the wreckage. The fatalities in the building occupied by Adolph Drach on one side and Louis Fey on the other, with their cafes and saloons on the first floor and with flats on the four upper floors, were not as great as estimated last night, but there was alarm before noon to-day in the adjacent building. In order to rescue the victims from the pile of debris last night, holes were cut through the walls and foundations of the adjoining building. At 10 o'clock it was found that the adjacent walls showed the effects of either these openings or the explosion, and all of the occupants of the buildings at 428 Walnut street and 434 Walnut street were ordered out.

Felicia Drach and C. L. Wells, who were in the list of those injured last night, died to-day. The bodies include Dellin A. Davis, Adolph Drach, Felicia Drach, C. L. Wells and Mamie Kennedy, but the workmen report two other bodies in sight that are are not expected to be rescued alive. The list of injured includes twenty persons, but the only one who is reported to-day in a dangerous condition, is John McCarthy, who suffered contusion of the abdomen, as well as of arms, legs and head.

Mrs. Adolph Drach, who was held in the timbers all night and rescued this morning, is resting quietly at the hospital. The cuts on her head and body are not serious, and the only fear of serious results is with her feet which were crushed by the timbers. William F. Cook, whose arms and legs were badly crushed and head cut, is not doing well. Among the others who are most seriously hurt are:

Joseph Spriggs, colored, burned.

H. E. Hunwick, shoulder dislocated.

Mary Huttzelmann, head cut.

Emil Drach, 3 years old, arm and leg broken, cut over eye.

Peter Burns, contusion of the leg, arm and breast, scalp wound.

Charles Spille, contusion arm, bad injury of the hand.

J. B. Ward, of Toledo, the race horse man, whose leg was badly cut by glass, has been removed from the hospital to the Gibson House, and is doing well.

A dozen or more others who were included in the list of injured last night have either been discharged from the hospital to-day or removed to their homes. There are many to-day showing up at their places of business who suffered slight injuries. Nearly all of those who were in the vicinity of the Gibson House, postoffice or Fountain Square at the time of the explosion suffered slight injuries or were shocked.

At noon the south wall of the Esplanade building north of the wreck was ordered torn down and all work of the rescuing party, even by the openings in the walls was stopped. It is now feared that no more people can be taken out of the ruins alive. There have been none recovered to-day either dead or alive. But several victims are known to be still in the ruins and two bodies have been seen. Harry Longmeade and Mortimer O'Kane, who have been included among the missing, have turned up.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

Louisiana Likely to See a Bloody Day.

New Orleans, May 5.—Within eight days Baton Rouge, this state's capital, promises to pass through another dark and bloody series of scenes that at intervals have horrified the world, and well earned her "crimson" name. A fortnight ago one of the hottest political battles ever fought in this state occurred, yet as little is known of the actual results of this election as if the polls had never been opened.

An appeal has been made to the legislature, which soon meets, to decide whether the present incumbent, Governor Foster, and a Democrat, or Captain J. N. Pharr, a Fusion candidate